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HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINION OF UNION SOLDIERS.

We make the following interesting extracts from John Russell Young's report of conversations with Gen. Grant, contained in his work, entitled "Around the World with Gen. Grant."

As soon as the work of mustering in was over, I asked Gov. Yates for a week's leave of absence to visit my parents in Covington. The Governor gave me the leave. While I wanted to pay a visit home, I was also anxious to see McClellan. McClellan was then in Cincinnati in command. He had been appointed Major General in the regular Army. I was delighted with the appointment; I knew McClellan and had great confidence in him. I have, for that matter, never lost my respect for McClellan's character, nor my confidence in his loyalty and ability. I saw in him the man who was to pilot us through, and I wanted to be on his staff. I thought that if he would make me a major, or a lieutenant colonel, I could be of use, and I wanted to be with him. So when I came to Cincinnati I went to the headquarters. Several of the staff officers were friends I had known in the Army. I asked one of them if the General was in. I was told he had just gone out, and was asked to take a seat. All were so much occupied that they could not say a word. I waited a couple of hours. I never saw such a busy crowd—so many men at any Army headquarters with quills behind their ears. But I supposed it was all right, and was much encouraged by their industry. It was a great comfort to see the men so busy with the quills. Finally, after a long wait, I told an officer that I would come in again next day, and requested him to tell McClellan that I had called. Next day I came in. The same story; the General had just gone out, might be in at any moment. Would I wait? I sat and waited for two hours, watching the officers with their quills, and left. This is the whole story. McClellan never acknowledged my call, and, of course, after he knew I had been at his headquarters, I was bound to await his acknowledgment. I was older, had ranked him in the Army, and could not hang around his headquarters watching the men with the quills behind their ears. I went over to make a visit to an old Army friend, Reynolds, and while there learned that Gov. Yates, of Illinois, had made me a colonel of volunteers. Still, I should like to have joined McClellan.

"This pomp and ceremony," said the General, "was common at the beginning of the war. McClellan had three times as many men with quills behind their ears as I had ever found necessary at the headquarters of a much larger command. Fremont had as much state as a sovereign, and was as difficult to approach. His headquarters alone required as much transportation as a division of troops. I was under his command a part of the time, and remember how imposing was his manner of doing business. He sat in a room in full uniform, with his maps before him. When you went in, he would point out one line or another in a mysterious manner, never asking you to take a seat. You left without the least idea of what he meant or what he wanted you to do. Halleck had the same fondness for mystery, but he was in addition a very able military man. Halleck had intellect, and great acquirements outside of his military education. He was at the head of the California bar when the war broke out, and his appointment to the major generality was a gratification to all who knew the old Army. When I was made lieutenant general Halleck became chief of staff to the Army. He was very useful, and was loyal and industrious, sincerely anxious for the success of the country, and without any feeling of soreness at being superseded. In this respect Halleck was a contrast to other officers of equal ability, who felt that unless they had the commands they craved they were not needed. Halleck's immense knowledge of military science was of great use in the War Office to those of us in the field. His fault—and this prevented his being a successful commander in the field—was timidity in taking responsibilities. I do not mean timid personally, because no one ever doubted his courage, but timid in reaching conclusions. He would never take a chance in a battle. A general who will never take a chance in a battle will never fight one. When I was in the field, I had on two or three occasions to come to Washington to see that Halleck carried out my orders. I found that there was some panic about the rebels coming between our Army and the Capitol, and Halleck had changed or amended my orders to avoid some such danger. I would say, 'I don't care anything about that. I do not care if the rebels do get between my troops and Washington, so that they get into a place where I can find them.'"

A question was asked as to how the General ranked McClellan. In answer, he said: "McClellan is to me one of the mysteries of the war. As a young man he was always a mystery. He had the way of inspiring you with the idea of immense capacity, if he would only have a chance. Then he is a man of unusual accomplishments, a student and a well read man. I have never studied his campaigns enough to make up my mind as to his military skill, but all my impressions are in his favor. I have entire confidence in McClellan's loyalty and patriotism. But the test which was applied to him would be terrible to any man being made a major general at the beginning of the war. It has always seemed to me that the critics of McClellan do not consider this vast and cruel responsibility—the war, a new thing to all of us, the Army new, everything to do from the outset, with a restless people and Congress. McClellan was a young man when this devolved upon him, and if he did not succeed, it was because the conditions of success were so trying. If McClellan had gone into the war as Sherman, Thomas or Meade, had fought his way along and up, I have no reason to suppose that he would not have won as high a distinction as any of us. McClellan's main blunder was

in allowing himself political sympathies, and in permitting himself to become the critic of the President, and, in time, his rival.

"There were a few officers, when the war broke out, to whom we, who had been in the Army, looked for success and high rank—among them Rosecrans, Buckner, McClellan, Stone, McDowell, Buell. I felt sure that each of these men would gain the highest commands. Rosecrans was a great disappointment to us all—to me, especially. Stone's case was always a mystery, and, I think, a great wrong was committed.

"McDowell was also the victim of what I supposed we should call ill-luck. You will remember people called him a drunkard and a traitor. Well, he never drank a drop of liquor in his life, and a more loyal man never lived. I have the greatest respect for McDowell's accomplishments and character, and I was glad to make him major general. The country owed him that, if only as an atonement for its injustice toward him. But McDowell never was what you would call a popular man. He was never in the Army nor at West Point. Yet I could never understand it, for no one could know McDowell without liking him. His career is one of the surprising things in the war. So is Buell's. Buell does not like me, I am afraid, but I have always borne my testimony to his perfect loyalty and his ability. Buell is a man who would have carried out loyally every order he received, and I think he had genius enough for the highest commands, but somehow he fell under a cloud.

"As for Sheridan, I have only known him in the war. He joined my old regiment—the 4th Inf.—after I left it, and so I did not meet him. He is a much younger man than Sherman or myself. He graduated ten years after me at West Point. Consequently he was not in the Mexican War. The first time I remember seeing Sheridan was when he was when he was a captain and acting quartermaster and commissary at Halleck's headquarters in the march to Corinth. He was then appointed to the colonelcy of a Michigan regiment. We afterward met at a railway station when he was moving his regiment to join Gordon Granger. I knew I had sent a regiment to join Granger, but had not indicated that of Sheridan, and really did not wish it to leave. I spoke to Sheridan and he said he would rather go than stay, or some such answer, which was brusque and rough, and annoyed me. I don't think Sheridan could have said anything to have made a worse impression on me. But I watched his career and saw how much there was in him. So when I came East and took command, I looked around for a cavalry commander. I was standing in front of the White House talking to Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Halleck. I said, I wanted the best man I could find for the cavalry.

"Then," said Halleck, "why not take Phil Sheridan?" "Well," I said, "I was just going to say Phil Sheridan." So Sheridan was sent for, and he came, very much disgusted. He was just about to have a corps, and he did not know why he wanted him East, whether it was to discipline him or not. But he came, and took the command, and came out of the war with a record that entitled him to his rank. As a soldier, as a commander of troops, as a man capable of doing all that is possible with any number of men, Sheridan belongs to the very first rank of soldiers, not only of our country, but of the world. I rank Sheridan with Napoleon and Frederick, and the great commanders in history. No man ever had such a faculty of finding out things as Sheridan—of knowing all about the enemy. Then he had that magnetic quality of swaying men which I wish I had—a rare quality in a general. I don't think any one can give Sheridan too high praise. When I made him lieutenant general there was some criticism. Why not Thomas or Meade? I have the utmost respect for those generals, no one has more; but when the task of selection came, I could not put any man ahead of Sheridan. He ranked Thomas. He had waived his rank to Meade, and I did not think his magnanimity in waiving rank to Meade should operate against him when the time came for awarding the higher honors of the war. It was no desire on my part to withhold honor from Thomas or Meade, but to do justice to a man whom I regarded then, as I regard him now, not only as one of the great soldiers of America, but as one of the greatest soldiers of the world, worthy to stand in the very highest rank.

It was not my fault, nor Gen. Meade's, that Sheridan was confirmed before him as major general. I did all I could to have Meade appointed so as to antedate Sheridan. At the same time, when the permission of Sheridan was asked, he gave it in a handsome manner. When the nomination for lieutenant general became necessary, I would have liked to appoint Meade. If there had been enough to go around, there were others I would have promoted with the greatest pleasure. But there was only one place, and Sheridan was the man who had earned the place. I never could have felt comfortable if I had promoted any one over Sheridan, and when the fact that Meade ranked him was advanced as a reason, I was bound to remember the manner in which Sheridan had agreed to my wish that Meade should take from him a rank that the Senate had given him, and see that it did not count against him. Meade was certainly among the heroes of the war, and his name deserves all honor. I had a great fondness for him. No general ever was more earnest. As a commander in the field, he had only one fault, his temper. A battle always put him in a fury. He raged from the beginning to the end. His own staff officers would dread to bring him a report of anything wrong. Meade's anger would overflow on the heads of his nearest and best friends. Under this harsh exterior Meade had a gentle, chivalrous heart, and was an accomplished soldier and gentleman. He served with me to the end of the war, and to my entire satisfaction.

Another general resembling Meade very much was

Sedgwick, especially in his loyalty. Sedgwick was a soldier of the highest ability, and, although he never hesitated to express his opinion as to the administration of the war, and was not in much sympathy with the politics of the Government, he was perfectly loyal and devoted to the cause of the Union. Sedgwick and Meade were men so finely formed that if ordered to resign their generals' commissions, and take service as corporals, they would have fallen into the ranks without a murmur. Sedgwick's death was a great loss. I remember when I was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and superseded Meade, Meade came to me and said he wished to put his resignation in my hands. He did not, he said, wish me to feel that he was necessary to me, and if I had any other general I cared to have in his place, he would cheerfully take any work I gave him. I told him I had no reason to be dissatisfied with his services, and that the country shared that feeling. I told him I should be glad to have him command the Army of the Potomac; that I intended Sheridan for the cavalry, and Sherman for the Western armies, and that beyond that I had no special preference for generals. From that time to the end of the war Meade and I got on perfectly well together. Sometimes he would have fits of despondency, or temper, which were trying. On one occasion he came to me in a great passion and resigned his command. Things were not suiting him—something had annoyed him. I soothed him, and talked him out of it; but the impression made on me was so marked that I resolved, should he repeat the offer of his resignation, to accept it. I am glad it never took that form.

I was very fond of McPherson, and his death was a great affliction. He was on my staff, and there I learned his merit. He would have come out of the war, had he lived, with the highest rank. When I look for brave, noble characters in the war, men whom death has surrounded with romance, I see them in characters like McPherson, and not alone in the Southern armies. Meade had been criticised for not having destroyed Lee after Gettysburg, and the country seemed to share that disappointment after the battle. I have never thought it a fair criticism. Meade was new to his army, and did not feel it in his hand. If he could have fought Lee six months later, when he had the army in his hand, or if Sherman or Sheridan had commanded at Gettysburg, I think Lee would have been destroyed. But if Meade made any mistake, if he did not satisfy the wishes of the country, who hoped for Lee's destruction, he made a mistake which any one would have made under the circumstances. He was new to the chief command. He did not know how the army felt toward him, and having rolled back the tide of invasion, he felt that any further movement would be a risk. Hancock, also, is a fine soldier. At the time he was named major general we were not very good friends, and my personal preferences were for Schofield; but I felt Hancock had earned the promotion, and gave his name to Stanton. He wrote me a beautiful letter on the subject and our relations have remained on the most cordial footing. I have great respect for Hancock as a man and a soldier. We had a good many men in the war who were buried in the staff and did not rise. There is Ingalls, for instance. Ingalls remained quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac during all commands, and did a great work. Yet, you never heard his name mentioned as a general. Ingalls in command of troops would, in my opinion, have become a great and famous general. If the command of the Army of the Potomac had ever become vacant, I would have given it to Ingalls. Horace Porter was lost in the staff. Like Ingalls, he was too useful to be spared. But, as a commander of troops, Porter would have risen, in my opinion, to a high command. Young Mackenzie, at the close of the war, was a promising soldier. He is an officer, I think, fitted for the highest commands. I have no doubt there are many others in the Army, for we had really a fine Army. These are names that occur in the hurry of conversation. You never can tell what makes a general. So many circumstances enter into success. Our war, and all wars, are surprises in that respect. But what saved us in the North was not generalship so much as the people.

I have always regretted the censure that unwittingly came upon Butler through my report. I said that the General was "bottled up," and used the phrase without meaning to annoy the General, or give his enemies a weapon. I like Butler, and have always found him not only, as all the world knows, a man of great ability, but a patriotic man, and a man of courage, honor and sincere convictions. Butler lacked the technical experience of a military education, and it is very possible to be a man of high parts and not be a great general. Butler, as a general, was full of enterprise and resources, and a brave man. If I had given him two corps commanders like Adelbert Ames, Mackenzie, Weitzel, or Terry, or a dozen I could mention, he would have made a fine campaign on the James, and helped materially in my plans. I have always been sorry I did not do so. Butler is a man it is a fashion to abuse, but he is a man who has done the country great service, and who is worthy of its gratitude.

Logan did a great work for the Union in bringing Egypt out of the Confederacy, which he did; and he was an admirable soldier, and is, as he always has been, an honorable, true man, a perfect, just and fair man, whose record in the Army was brilliant. Blair also did a work in the war, entitling him to the gratitude of every Northern man and the respect of every soldier. Sherman did not do justice to Burnside. Burnside's fine character has sustained him in the respect and esteem of all who knew him through the most surprising reverses of fortune. There was a mistake in Sherman's book as to the suggestion of the Fort Henry and Donelson campaign com-

ing from Halleck. But these are mistakes natural to a large book, which Sherman would be the last to commit and the first to correct. Taking Sherman's book as a whole it is sound, true, honest work, and a valuable contribution to the history of the war.

Sherman is not only a great soldier, but a great man. He is one of the very great men in our country's history. He is a many-sided man. He is an orator, with few superiors. As a writer he is among the first. As a general I know of no man I would put above him. Above all, he has a fine character—so frank, so sincere, so outspoken, so genuine. There is not a false line in Sherman's character—nothing to regret. As a soldier, I know his value. I know what he was before Vicksburg. You see we had two lines to maintain. On one side was Pemberton, his army and his works. That I was watching. On our rear was Joe Johnston, who might come at any time and raise the siege. I set Sherman to keep that line and watch him. I never had a moment's care while Sherman was there. I don't think Sherman ever went to bed with his clothes off during that campaign, or allowed a night to pass without visiting his pickets in person. His industry was prodigious. He worked all the time, and with an enthusiasm, a patience and a good humor that gave him great power with his army. There is no man living for whose character I have a higher respect than for that of Sherman. He is not only one of the best men living, but one of the greatest we have had in our history.

THE BATTALION OF ENGINEERS.

The Battalion of Engineers is a body of troops, armed and equipped like infantry, and drilled in the duties of infantry soldiers, as well as in pontooning and bridging, field fortifications, submarine and land mine service, etc. Its duties correspond to those of the Royal Engineer troops of the British Army, to the Pioneers of the German Army and the sappers and miners of the French Army. Instead of having officers permanently attached to the Battalion of Engineers, for the good of the service to prevent the stagnation which would arise on account of the small number of officers required in the United States service, the Battalion of Engineers is officered by details from the officers of the Corps of Engineers of proper rank. There are now on duty in this capacity one major, four captains, three first lieutenants (the fourth shown in the Army Register, 1897, being detached temporarily) and four second lieutenants. The following summary shows the organization of these troops and a portion of their services other than routine duty at posts.

The first engineer troops were organized by act of Congress, May 15, 1846, to consist of one company, of 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 musicians and 78 privates. Under Section 4 of this act the said company was to be officered by details from the Corps of Engineers. As soon as it was ready for service it was ordered to Mexico, its commanding officer being directed to report with it, without delay, to Gen. Taylor by an order from the A. G. O. Sept. 12, 1846.

At Cerro Gordo the company was divided into three portions, one being attached to each of the columns of attack. After the battle the company accompanied the Army on the road to Mexico. At Contreras it formed part of the storming party. The action of Contreras over, Lieut. Stevens of the Engineers, was sent to reconnoitre the Church of Churubusco, covered by the company of sappers and miners. It formed part of the storming party on this occasion. Lieut. Foster was detached with ten men of the company to join the storming party at Molino del Rey. At Chapultepec the company was engaged in the construction of batteries, and whenever their work allowed, joined in the fight with their muskets. The following is a list of the engagements in which this company took part in the Mexican War from March 9 to Sept. 14, 1847: Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, City of Mexico, 1847. At the close of the war it was sent to West Point, N. Y. On March 31, 1858, the company left West Point en route to Utah, under command of 1st Lieut. J. C. Duane, Corps of Engrs., leaving behind a detachment of 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 1 musician, 9 artificers and 10 privates, commanded by Brevet Lieut. H. M. Robert. The duties of the company in this expedition were those of pioneers to the Army sent to the relief of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, cutting roads, building bridges, etc., marching over 1,100 miles in 56 days.

The main portion of the company, after its return from Utah, remained at West Point until Jan. 20, 1861, when it was ordered to Washington to guard the public buildings, stores and arsenals during the excitement preceding the rebellion. It formed part of the escort of President Lincoln at his first inauguration, being chosen as his body guard; remained at Washington till April 3, when it left for Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, arriving at Fort Lafayette at 9 P. M. same day. During the summer of 1861 it formed part of the expedition sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla.

By act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1861, the U. S. Engineer troops were increased by the addition of three companies of 150 enlisted men each.

During the winter of 1861-62 the battalion was on duty in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., and from this time to the close of the war was on duty with the Army of the Potomac.

During this time it took part in the following engagements: Yorktown, Va.; Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Md.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Chancellorsville, Franklin Crossing, Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station,

Wilderness, Po River, North Anna, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg.

After the surrender of Gen. Lee the Engineer Battalion took charge of the Engineer trains of the Army, and of their shipment to Willets Point. Cos. A, B and D arrived at Willets Point in June, 1865, and Co. C in December. Co. A immediately after its arrival at Willets Point was ordered to West Point, remaining there until relieved by a detachment of men by S. O. 391, A. G. O., Aug. 2, 1867. The same order directed Co. D to change station from Willets Point to Fort Point, Cal., where it remained until the following March, when it was transferred to Yerba Buena Island.

By act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, the Battalion of Engineers received its present organization, viz.: five companies of 150 enlisted men each, 1 sergeant major and 1 quartermaster sergeant, with officers of suitable rank detailed from the Corps of Engineers, including an adjutant and a quartermaster. The organized strength of the battalion is at present 500 men, distributed into four companies, one of the five companies allowed by law being a skeleton.

Since the battalion has been in garrison at Willets Point it has furnished assistance, on two occasions (in 1869 and 1870), in enforcing the revenue laws in Brooklyn, and once (in 1870), when election disturbances were anticipated in New York City. During the summer of 1877 it served in quelling the disturbances incident to the railroad strikes of that time, and performed this delicate task in a manner to receive the thanks of Maj. Gen. Hancock, under whose orders it acted. It proceeded to Baltimore on the night of July 21; was transferred to Philadelphia on July 28, and to Easton, Pa., on Aug. 2, where it remained in camp along with other troops until Aug. 17, when it returned to Willets Point. It formed the right of the escort of regular troops at the funeral of its old commander, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade. Detachments from it served at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and at the Yorktown Centennial.

A detachment of three officers and 68 enlisted men from Willets Point and one officer and 30 men from West Point were ordered to Johnstown, Pa., on June 5 for the purpose of building ponton and trestle bridges to replace temporarily those swept away by the great flood which had devastated that region.

Since 1875 the battalion has annually taken part in target practice prescribed for the Army. Since 1891 it has annually taken part in the Memorial Day and other parades in New York City with other regular troops.

It formed part of the escort at the funeral ceremonies of Gen. W. T. Sherman, in February, 1891; took part in the parade on the occasion of the Columbian celebration at New York City in October, 1892, and was also on special escort duty in the Naval parade, New York City, April 28, 1893, and at the unveiling of the Statue of Gen. Warren, in Brooklyn, in 1896.

The following well-known names are found on the roster of officers who were on duty with the Engineer troops prior to 1865: A. J. Swift, Gustavus W. Smith, George B. McClellan, John G. Foster, George W. Cullum, W. P. Trowbridge, A. J. Donelson, A. H. Bowman, James B. McPherson, John G. Barnard, Godfrey Weitzel, Ranald S. Mackenzie, James C. Duane, George H. Mendell, George L. Gillespie, Q. A. Gillmore, Thomas L. Casey, William P. Craighill, Cyrus B. Comstock and Henry M. Robert.

RUSSIAN NOTES.

Our St. Petersburg exchange, "The Novoye Vremya," announces that Prince Nikolai, of Montenegro, has issued a general order requiring that all male citizens must do military duty for a period of four months in barracks. Heretofore while all Montenegrins are subject to service in the army they have been allowed to remain in their own homes, being only required to keep arms and a certain amount of ammunition on hand in case of a summons. The Montenegrin army is said to be well officered, the majority of the officers having received their education in Italy. A minority are trained in Russia.

As another instance of the unreasonable antagonism of Great Britain for Russia, the "Novoye Vremya" instanced the repeated charges made in the British press that Russia is seeking to strengthen her position in the Black Sea.

Foreseeing the desirability of having a reserve of experienced sailors who might be summoned in case of war, the Russian Minister of Marine determined to test the quality of the reserve, already available, by summoning ten skippers and pilots of the commercial fleet. Of the 86 men thus summoned the "Petersburgsky Vestnik" noted that only 38 reported, and of this number only 11 were able to speak their own language fluently; 15 knew English, 16 German and 2 Swedish. As a result of the examination, only 11 men out of 38 were accepted by the Minister of Marine as fit for service in the navy.

The recent celebration of the centennial of the founding of the Feldyegersky Korpus (the Courier Corps) has served to focus attention on this famous body of men. Ten members of the corps have been employed ever since the reign of Paul I. in the transmission of State dispatches of particular importance, and in conveying political prisoners. Paul I. used them to excellent advantage in the latter capacity, as did Nicholas I. in making away with the Decembrists. Chosen with the greatest care, they have ever been men of stout probity and iron constitutions. A Feldyeger, for instance, who entered into conversation with a prisoner under his charge in the days of the Emperor Paul, was imme-

diately put to death. The strains put upon their endurance in the time before railways made travel easy, were incredibly severe; so severe, in fact, that the couriers were frequently driven insane. An idea of the rapidity with which they were required to travel may be gained from the fact that a courier was compelled to cover the distance of 496 versts, between St. Petersburg and Denaburg, in 24 hours. A Feldyeger, now living, one Terman, rode from the Caucasus to St. Petersburg in 24 days. He did not halt once on the way, save to change the horses of his troika at the post stations. The corps is at present commanded by Maj. Gen. A. V. von Vitte, and number 36 officers and 19 couriers.

One of our Russian exchanges notes with interest that the Negus Menelik is busily engaged in reorganizing his army. To this end he has requisitioned a number of military specialists. The reorganized army will consist of an active force of 200,000 men and 300,000 of reserves. The cavalry will number 30,000. All arms will be of the most approved European patterns.

A writer in the "Russky Vestnik," Mr. Burine, expresses surprise that the Minister of Marine should be giving so little attention to the value of naphtha as a substitute for coal. Naphtha is already used to a considerable extent in the German navy, and Mr. Burine sees no reason why it should not be used in Russia, where it is produced in such large quantities, and is to be had so cheap. As for the theory that it is dangerous to carry it, he considers that the specialists have completely disposed of that objection. "By burning naphtha," he writes, "the pressure of steam is raised in the boilers, and the speed is, therefore, quickly increased. Naphtha requires an extremely short time to load; is easily stored, and, finally, Russia is so rich in this material and so poor in coal, that this consideration alone should compel our naval administration to put forth all its energy to substitute for the coal which it gets from England in time of peace, with the material which overflows Bakou, is secreted in Saghellen, in Murman, and in fact, in the vicinity of Petersburg, in the Government of Olonetz. It is a matter of profound regret that we have done nothing in relation to the use of naphtha in our fleet."

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The President on Monday nominated Colonel John M. Wilson, U. S. A., C. E., to succeed General W. P. Craighill, retired, as Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General. Though the rule of seniority has been violated in this case, the choice is otherwise a happy one. General Wilson is an able officer, and he is deservedly popular in his corps and beyond it. He was born in Washington, D. C., in 1837. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1860, and his first service was in the artillery and ordnance departments. He was actively engaged throughout the War of the Rebellion, and made a most creditable record. He was present at the battle of Bull Run, assisted in the defenses of Washington, was in the Peninsular campaign, and took part in the battles of Maryland campaign of 1862, during which period he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, with which branch of the service he has since been identified. After a short term of service at the Military Academy in 1863, he was assigned to the defense of Baltimore, Memphis, Natchez and Vicksburg. Subsequently he was engaged in work at Ship Island, Miss., and New Orleans.

Colonel Wilson has received six brevets, for gallant services at Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Mobile, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Ala. From 1871 to 1875 he had charge of works at Forts Ontario and Niagara, and of harbor improvements on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. In 1875 he was transferred to the far Northwest and superintended the improvements of the Columbia River and other works in Washington and Oregon. From 1882 to 1886 he was assistant to the Chief of Engineers at Washington, at the conclusion of which period he was ordered to California. President Cleveland, at the beginning of his first term, placed Colonel Wilson in charge of public buildings and grounds of the District of Columbia. In 1889 he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy, which office he held four years. When Mr. Cleveland was again made President, in 1893, Colonel Wilson was again summoned to Washington to have charge of public buildings and grounds, and, in addition, the northeast division of the United States. During his incumbency at Washington the Army Medical Museum has been built, and the Washington monument, and other important works completed.

Colonel Wilson received the degree of LL. D. from Columbian University, Washington, in 1890. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the past president of the Society of Civil Engineers of Cleveland, Ohio.

Following is a list of the civilians who have successfully passed the examination for eligibility to serve on the steel boards, with their present addresses and the manufactory to which they will be assigned, if approved. The names are arranged in the order of proficiency:

1. Julius E. Rettig, 1838 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works.
2. John T. Callaghan, Jr., 30 Grant place, Washington, D. C.—Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works.
3. Theodore W. Johnson, 32 East Preston street, Baltimore, Md.—Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Co.
4. Joseph Hunt, 523 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa.—Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Co.
5. Rudolph Zeipel, Baltimore, Md.—Newport News Ship and Dry Dock Co.
6. William D. Clowes, 1782 Middle street, Sharpsburg, Pa.—Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works.
7. Frank A. Wheeler, 6008 Central avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.—Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works.

8. Louis L. Bentley, New Brighton, Pa.—Bethlehem Iron Co.
 9. Joseph M. Wilson, Steubenville, Ohio—Bethlehem Iron Co.
 10. Charles F. High, 1003 Penna. avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.—Harrisburg, Reading and Steelton, Pa.
 11. Walter B. Canfield, Coatesville, Pa.—Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works.
 12. George D. Marshall, Port Perry, Pa.—Reading, Pa.
 13. Tillman D. Lynch, 1137 Rookery, Chicago, Ill.—Thurlo, Pa.
 14. Jesse A. Davis, Baltimore, Md.—Nietown (Philadelphia), Pa.
 15. Eugene McL. Long, 1110 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works.

PROSPECTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee, has asked Speaker Reed for a day during which the House can discuss the Lamont Reorganization Bill. Speaker Reed now has the request on file, and is expected to lay it before the Rules Committee for its action. Friends of the measure are bringing considerable pressure to bear upon the committee to secure early and favorable action. In connection with the consideration of Mr. Hull's request, it was rumored several days ago that Speaker Reed had been approached by a member of the Naval Committee to learn whether or not a day would be given for the Naval Reorganization Bill in case of its favorable report by the Naval Committee, and had replied that no time could be allowed to Army or Navy reorganization measures, and that it would be useless for the Naval Committee to make report. Thereupon the Naval Committee dropped consideration of the bill reported by its sub-committee on personnel. Speaker Reed could not be approached to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumor. Members of the Military Committee, however, who have the Speaker's ear, say that they are confident that he will use his influence to obtain a day for the Army measure, especially in view of the growing need for artillery.

The Lamont Reorganization bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Military Affairs to the House several days ago. Large numbers of the House of Representatives are willing and anxious for it to become a law, so its passage by the House simply depends upon its consideration by the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Reed is chairman. As the question is a simple one, and will need no considerable discussion, the report of the committee to the House gave all the figures to show the cost of the Army as reorganized, many members of the Senate seem equally anxious to have this bill pass, and its passage through the Senate is an easy matter after it shall have passed the House.

The Tampa Convention called by the Governor of Florida on the matter of coast defense, and which formed a permanent association, with Gen. Horace Porter as the president, indicated the interest of a large number of States in coast defense matters and included the Lamont bill. The country needs now more artillerymen than it has on its roll, and as fortifications are being completed from month to month, the whole artillery will be depleted in caring for them, or else they will have to go uncared for.

The responsibility rests now with the Committee on Rules, composed of the following members: Hon. Thos. B. Reed, chairman; Hon. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; Hon. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. Should they fail to grant the Military Committee a day, or a part of a day, in which this bill can be considered, the whole measure, which would be of so great benefit to the country and the Army, would be lost, at least for a time, but it is the hope of all the friends of the Army that they will grant the appeal.

Now for the Chandler bill. From the ashes of the Navy Personnel bill the advocates for the reorganization of the Navy have, Phoenix-like arisen, and are bending their energies to secure the passage of another piece of legislation which, they believe, will be given the approval of Congress before the close of the session. The time is short, but all are willing, and the result, it is hoped, will be the passage of the measure agreed upon—the Chandler bill—and its formal approval by the President.

The Naval Reorganization bill was killed on Wednesday. On Thursday the officers of the Navy, on duty at the Navy Department in Washington, looked over the field to see what chance there was for any beneficial legislation during the remainder of the session. The Chandler bill was brought to their attention. Capt. William T. Sampson, chairman of the Line Committee, gave it his indorsement. Commo. E. O. Matthews, chairman of the Naval Association, regarded the measure with favorable eyes. Engineer-in-Chief Melville expressed himself as entertaining no opposition. All three stated their intention to use their influence in its support. There the matter stands. Now let the whole Navy push.

The Chandler bill was prepared by Naval Judge Adv. Gen. Lemly. It is entitled "a bill concerning retirements and promotions in the Navy," and its text is given in another column of the "Army and Navy Journal." Both line and engineer officers are in favor of the first, second and third sections of the bill, providing for the retirement of officers on application after 30 years' service; retirement for physical disability incurred in line of duty when examined for promotion, and retirement for partial professional unfitness for promotion. The fourth section promotes ensigns in the Navy who shall have served three years as such, two-thirds of which service shall have been at sea on board a public vessel of the

United States. The engineers do not antagonize this section, but they would like to see its provisions extended to the Engineer Corps. In case this is not possible, they will still not oppose the section. They say that there will be no change in the order of precedence, no matter what promotion an ensign is given.

With everybody's shoulder at the wheel, therefore, the Chandler bill ought to get through at this session. As a member of the Naval Committee, it is Senator Chandler's intention to push the measure through that body, and will bring it up at the meeting next to that in which final consideration is given to the armor question. Friends of the line and engineers on the House Naval Committee will also be approached and asked to do what they can to secure the report of the bill. Now let everybody shove.

The reports that there would be opposition to the confirmation of the nomination of Col. Wilson as Chief of Engineers is shown to be false by the action of the Senate Military Committee, which, without much discussion, favorably reported the nomination, and the confirmation followed without question.

While strenuous efforts will be made by Senator Hawley and Representative Marsh to secure the consideration and the passage of the Militia bill, there are so many members clamoring for attention to private bills in the House and Senate, and on account of the pressure exerted in favor of other measures, the likelihood of the passage of the bill is not great.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has favorably reported the resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House of any promotion of warrant officers under section 1491, R. S. The Senate Naval Committee has favorably reported the amendment intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil bill, authorizing the appropriation of \$6,000 to repair the sea wall and construct an iron fence at Chelsea Naval Hospital. Senator White has introduced a bill authorizing the remittance to the Union Iron Works of the horse power penalty on the Monterey, and appropriating \$14,742 to pay that firm for extra work and expenses in constructing this vessel. The Senate Naval Committee has made a favorable report on the bill to authorize the President to appoint the leader of the U. S. Marine Band a 1st Lieutenant of the Marine Corps not in the line of promotion.

We hear more foolishness about the authorization by Congress of a Government armor plant. It is to the effect that the Senate Naval Committee proposes to recommend that \$1,500,000 be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy for the establishment or purchase of an armor plant in case the armor manufacturers should refuse to submit bids for armor wanted by the Government. It seems to us Congress ought to move with great caution in this matter. What would the Government do with an armor plant if it had one. Keep it in operation for a year and then allow it to remain idle for a like period? Gather together the best class of mechanics for a short time, then discharge them and experience great difficulty in getting competent men when it was desired to resume operations? The manufacture of armor should not be a Government industry. It should be left to private enterprise.

Commo. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of the Navy Department, is supervising the preparations of the instructions for the trial of the big new dry dock at New York, which is appointed to occur Feb. 16. The board appointed to examine the dock will report upon its length and draft, to determine how much truth there is in the reports that the structure is not as long and deep as is required by the specifications. A ship will be docked to test the strength of the dock. It had been intended to use the Puritan for this purpose, but this is now unlikely to be done as she will probably be one of the blockading fleet off Charleston. The dock at New York is the second largest in the United States. The Puget Sound dock can accommodate ships drawing 30 feet of water, while the dock at New York is of 28 feet draft. The Puget Royal dock is smaller, its draft having been designed to be 26 feet, but actual tests have shown that its limit is 24 feet. As soon as the New York dock is accepted it is the intention of the Department to dock there the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana. The Massachusetts has been in the water considerably over a year and is in need of cleaning. The Indiana was docked eight months ago. It is the practice of the Department to dock steel ships every nine months.

An experiment made with the Gothmann shell at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on Wednesday resulted disastrously to the shell. The test was for the purpose of ascertaining the charge of powder required to send the projectile through the air with the velocity desired when the formal test occurred and was not intended to be a trial. No officials of the Navy Department witnessed the experiment. The shell was fired with a velocity of 1,500 feet per second. The pressure caused by the charge of powder was 4.2 tons. Immediately after the discharge the shell broke, scattering the water with which it had been loaded to take the place of gun cotton with which it is proposed to finally charge the shell if the projected tests are successful. Under the directions of the Navy Department a 12-inch projectile was bored out at the Navy Yard some days ago until its walls were as thin as those of the Gothmann shell. This was fired last week with a velocity of 1,300 feet per second and a pressure of 2.2 tons. It withstood the shock of the discharge successfully. Department officials hold that the test of Wednesday should not be considered a fair test and they expect satisfactory results when the formal trial is made within about ten days.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—Second Session.

Senator Gallinger, from the Committee on Pensions, on Thursday of last week submitted a favorable report on the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Rice, U. S. Vols., amended so as to make the rate \$50 per month.

Senator Gallinger, from the Committee on Pensions, Jan. 28, submitted a report on the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Col. William A. Nichols, U. S. A., with an amendment that the increased rate be \$50 per month instead of \$75, the committee recommending the passage of the bill as amended.

On Friday of last week Senator Peffer, from the Committee on Pensions, favorably reported to the Senate a bill granting a pension to the widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ely S. Parker, 1st Lieut. 2d Cav., U. S. A.

Mr. Martin, from the Committee on Claims, on Thursday of last week submitted a favorable report to the Senate on the bill to pay to William B. Isaacs & Co. \$16,987.88, being the amount found due to that firm by the Court of Claims. The facts in the matter are these: Certain banks of Virginia sent their coin to the town of Washington, in the State of Georgia, for safe keeping, and after the war, on the 23d of August, 1865, the sum of about \$100,000 was taken possession of by the troops sent to Georgia after the war. A controversy having arisen as to the ownership of this specie, Congress passed a joint resolution directing the Court of Claims to ascertain and report who were the owners of the coin in question. They reported that the Bank of Virginia, whose assignee the claimants are, was the equitable owner of this part of the fund in the Treasury.

On Monday a bill was introduced in the Senate to increase the pension of Caroline A. Hough, widow of Brig. Gen. John Hough, which was read twice and laid on the table.

The House on Monday passed the following bills: Bill providing that officers of the Army who have received medals of honor from Congress shall be designated on each register of the Army by the letters M. H.; bill providing that the President may present medals of honor not only to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, but to any persons who have been attached to the Army and performing service therewith and who have distinguished themselves by conspicuous bravery and military service in action; bill to authorize the State of Colorado to occupy for the purposes of a soldiers' home the abandoned Fort Lyon Military Reservation; bill to prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park; bill to increase the pension of Joseph E. Vantine, late first-class fireman on the U. S. S. Richmond to \$72 per month—Vantine was the first man to suggest the use of chain cables hung over the sides of vessels for protection from the enemy's missiles, the efficiency of which device was demonstrated by Commo. Farragut's squadron and by the Kearsarge in her capture of the Alabama. In the attack on Fort Hudson, La., March 14, 1863, a shot from the enemy's guns struck the boilers of the Richmond, and the fireroom and other parts of the vessel were filled with steam, when Vantine, under great difficulties, drew the fires from beneath the boilers and prevented them from exploding, thus saving the ship and many lives. While doing this he suffered greatly from burns and scalds. For this heroic act he received special mention in Adml. Farragut's report, and was presented with a medal of honor by Congress.

The House on Monday also passed the bill for the restoration and retirement of John N. Quackenbush, late Commander U. S. N. The bill had several times received the favorable action of the House and on more than one occasion it has passed and gone to the President at the ends of sessions and failed to become law by reason of pocket veto. Comdr. Quackenbush was court martialled and sentenced for drunkenness and one of the last acts of President Grant was to commute the punishment to ten years' suspension from rank and pay. When the time expired, by a mistake in the Navy Department, the place of the officer had been filled in the service, so that it was not possible to restore him. Since 1884 he has been endeavoring to obtain relief.

On Monday the Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Speaker of the House a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the Rock Island Arsenal water power, in the sum of \$28,150. A letter was inclosed from Brig. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, stating the urgency of the need of the appropriation. The correspondence was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House on Monday considered the bill to commission Passed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy and to provide for their examination preliminary to their promotion to the grade of Surgeon, but on motion of Mr. McMillin action was deferred.

On Monday the House considered the bill which provides that all officers of the regular Army, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the late war, shall receive a brevet in the regular Army equal to the highest rank held or the highest brevet received in the volunteer forces and be commissioned as of the date of such brevet, provided that they have not already received a brevet of equal or higher grade in the regular Army. An amendment of the Senate to the effect that the bestowal of such rank may be discretionary with the President, was concurred in.

On Friday of last week Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted a favorable report on the bill to restore Lieut. Samuel Howard, R. C. S., to his proper rank. Lieut. Howard was a 2d Lieutenant of the Revenue Cutter Service in 1876 and was that year ordered for examination for promotion to a 1st Lieutenant, and, failing to make by an insignificant fraction the percentage required by regulations to retain his grade, was dropped from the service April 23, 1876. The privilege of a second examination was denied. As an officer of the Navy he rendered valuable service on the occasion of the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimack.

On Friday of last week the House received a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing correspondence from the Chief of Engineers recommending the repeal of the act of 1888, granting the Birmingham, Mobile and Navy Cove Harbor Railway Company certain rights of way through the military reservations of Fort Morgan, Ala., the railroad never having improved the privileges granted.

On Monday the House referred Senate bill 3,613, granting a pension to the widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel Macauley, U. S. Vols., to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The bill providing for the purchase by the Government of the quarantine station at Portland, Me., was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The disposition is growing among members of the sub-committee on Appropriations of the House Naval Committee to refrain from discussing the increase feature of the Naval Appropriation bill, but to leave this matter entirely to the full committee. The sub-committee has practically completed all the other sections of the measure, and should it be decided not to touch that in regard to increase the probabilities are that a report will be

made to the full committee before the end of next week. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations has completed the hearings on the Fortifications bill. There appeared before the committee, Col. Mackenzie and Capt. Black, Corps of Engineers; Brig. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; and Capt. Bliss, Subsidence Department, aide to Secretary Lamont, who represented the Secretary of War. The sub-committee has not yet framed its bill, but it is expected to do so by next week and submit it to the full committee.

Favorable reports have been made by the Senate Military Committee on bills granting pensions to Mary Macaulay, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daul Macaulay, and Louise A. Rice, widow of Brevet Maj. Gen. S. A. Rice; and to increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, widow of Brevet Maj. Gen. W. A. Nichols. The Senate has passed the bill to authorize officers who served during the rebellion in the regular Army to bear title and on occasions of ceremony to wear the uniforms of their highest rank.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and House have agreed upon a compromise in the matter of the bill granting an increase of pension to the widow of Maj. Nolan, late 3d Cav., U. S. A. The bill as passed gives the lady a pension of \$40 a month.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has under consideration this bill, which passed the House several days ago: To simplify the system of making sales in the Subsidence Department to officers and enlisted men of the Army. Be it enacted that Sections 1299 and 1300, Rev. Stat., be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that Section 1144 of those statutes be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1144. The officers of the Subsidence Department shall procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men, at cost prices for cash, such articles as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of War: Provided, That sales of such stores on credit shall be made only to officers and enlisted men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds, and to recruits during their first month of enlistment the amounts due therefor to be charged on the pay accounts of officers and on the muster and pay rolls of enlisted men next after the date of purchase and deducted from the payments made upon such pay accounts or muster and pay rolls by the Pay Department." Passed the House of Representatives Feb. 1, 1897.

The Speaker of the House and the Vice-President have signed the enrolled bills to amend Section 4289 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, concerning surgeons, assistant surgeons and other medical officers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers; for the relief of John N. Quackenbush, and to provide for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the Army.

Considerable friction has arisen between the Inspector General's Department and the Subsidence Department over the bill now pending in Congress providing for the sale of subsistence stores to officers and enlisted men. Comm. Gen. Sullivan is in favor of the bill. Brig. Gen. Breckinridge is against it. These two officers appeared before the Senate Committee on Thursday and gave their views at length on the subject. The committee adjourned without taking action.

Mr. Dolliver has submitted the following resolution in the House: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House how far Section 1491, Rev. Stat., has been given effect by the promotion of meritorious warrant officers of the Navy as provided for in said section, giving names of such warrant officers, date of promotion, and so forth. And if no such promotions have been made, the Secretary of the Navy is requested to inform the House why said statute has not become operative.

The Senate on Tuesday passed the bill granting pensions to Gray's Battalion of Arkansas Volunteers.

Senator Lindsay on Tuesday introduced in the Senate a bill granting a pension to Maj. Cassius M. Clay, Sr., late Major General, U. S. V.

Senator Mills on Tuesday introduced a bill in the Senate to increase the pension of the twelve survivors of the War of 1812 to \$30 per month. The ages of these soldiers are from 93 to 104 years.

Senator Sherman on Tuesday introduced in the Senate a bill to authorize Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. A., retired, and Capt. George Percival Scriven, U. S. A., to accept medals presented to them by the Russian Government.

Senator Hill on Monday introduced a bill granting a pension of \$175 per month to the widow of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Volunteers. The bill was read three times and passed, as also the bill introduced by Senator Palmer to grant a pension of \$50 to Caroline A. Hough, widow of the late Brig. Gen. John Hough.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has made a favorable report on the Senate bill to increase the pension of the widow of Hospital Steward Lucius H. Shattuck, U. S. A., to \$30 per month.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has favorably reported the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Maj. E. S. Kelly, who died in 1884 at Jackson Barracks, La.

The committee has also favorably reported the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Lieut. Col. Silvey, U. S. A. A favorable report was ordered to be made on the House bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Virginia E. Turtle, widow of the late Maj. Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers, and on the Senate bill granting an increase of pension to Gen. James W. McMillan.

Senator Perkins has introduced this amendment to the Sundry Civil bill: "Vessel for coast-survey purposes in Alaskan waters: For the construction of a vessel for coast-survey purposes in Alaskan waters, \$125,000. Continuing the compilation of the Coast Pilot: For the purpose of compiling the Alaska Coast Pilot, and for additional expense on the Atlantic coast, \$2,100."

The House on Feb. 1, 1897, passed the bill to prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of national military parks.

A favorable report has been made on the bill for the erection of an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum in the city of Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted, That the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of the moneys of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to pay for said horses, baggage and arms taken as aforesaid.

Mr. Cameron on Thursday reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate providing that the President be authorized to appoint a leader of the U. S. Marine Band as a 1st Lieutenant of Marines, not in the line of promotion, with rank and pay and emoluments of officers of that class. This bill was favorably reported upon by the Secretary of the Navy, who, however, recommended that it be amended to give the leader of the band the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade. In his letter, Secretary Herbert states that this is necessary to retain the leader of the band. In other countries the leaders of government bands are commissioned officers and receive a much higher salary.

S. 3633—Mr. Chandler: That when an officer has been thirty years in the naval service he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired on active service and placed upon the retired list, with rank and three-quarters of the sea pay of the grade he holds at the time of retirement.

Sec. 2. That should any officer, upon examination for promotion, fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for active service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall thereupon be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted.

Sec. 3. That any officer of the Navy whose professional fitness for promotion is found, upon examination therefor, to be partially impaired, such partial impairment being due to no fault or indiscretion on the part of such officer, may be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list with one-half or three-quarters of the sea pay of the grade he holds at the time of retirement, if the examining board shall so recommend and the President shall approve the recommendation.

Sec. 4. That ensigns in the Navy who shall have served as such three years, two-thirds of which service shall have been at sea on board a public vessel of the United States, shall, if found qualified for promotion under Sections 1493 and 1496, Rev. Stat., be entitled to promotion to the grade of junior lieutenant; and in case an officer is debarred from promotion by reason of insufficient sea service under the provisions of this section the officer next in rank, if qualified, shall be advanced and promoted.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of the preceding section shall not exclude from the promotion to which he would otherwise be regularly entitled any officer who may have been prevented by wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty from performing the required amount of sea service, or who shall satisfactorily prove that he has made all proper efforts to render such sea service.

H. R. 10194—Mr. Coder: Whereas, Heretofore, to wit, on the 10th of April, 1865, the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, surrendered to the Federal Army, commanded by U. S. Grant, at Appomattox, in the State of Virginia, and by the written terms of said surrender artillery and cavalry officers were permitted to retain their horses, side arms, and baggage, and private soldiers their horses belonging to them; and after such surrender, and after said soldiers were paroled and were on their way to their respective homes, Federal soldiers, under orders, and in violation of the terms of surrender, by force took from said paroled officers and soldiers their horses, baggage and side arms, which were never returned to them: Therefore,

H. R. 10213—Mr. Baker: Selling to the State of Kansas part of the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation in said State, for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas Agricultural College, and of the Kansas State Normal College thereon, and for a public park.

FIGHTING FORT FISHER OVER AGAIN.

There was blood on the moon at the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and never in the history of that eminently proper organization has there been so much excitement at a meeting. It grew out of an attempt by Gen. Adelbert Ames, ex-Governor of Mississippi, late of the regular Army, and son-in-law of Benjamin F. Butler, to take to himself the credit for Fort Fisher, which has been usually ascribed to Gen. Nehemiah M. Curtis, M. C., who, at Fort Fisher, commanded a brigade in Ames's Division. Gen. Ames had been invited to read the paper as he was a guest of the order, so Gen. Curtis sat in silence while the laurels were ruthlessly stripped from his brow and from the graves of his dead comrades, and history was written anew. At the close of the reading of the paper there were loud calls for "Curtis," and even the reading of the paper had been interrupted by cheers for Gen. Curtis, called for by Gen. Wager Swayne.

After some hesitation Gen. Curtiss arose and as his six and one-half feet towered aloft, and the one eye left to him after Fort Fisher, surveyed the crowd, it was easy to see that he was in fighting form. Describing the scene at this point the New York "Sun" says: "Curtis!" "Curtis!" yelled the crowd again. Half the men in the room were on their feet. The men on either side of Curtiss urged him to get up. Finally he did. He was still smiling. He spoke sarcastically, ignoring Gen. Ames and looking at Gen. Porter, who sat at the head of the table. He said that he realized the duties of hospitality to guests of the Commandery. He had not come there to make a speech, but he had scarcely been prepared to listen to the startling matters that had been brought out. It seemed to him strange, he said, that Gen. Paine and the other Generals to whom the credit of the battle of Fort Fisher had been given, should be attacked. Gen. Paine had been in his grave twenty-five years, and after a man had been dead that long that he should be attacked in this manner and robbed of the laurels which history had awarded, was, he thought, disgraceful.

There were whispers of "That's right, that's right!" and round after round of applause. Still not deigning to notice Gen. Ames, Gen. Curtis continued that up to within three years—he might say up to within three months—he was not aware that there was any dispute concerning the laurels or the honors of the victory of Fort Fisher. Again there was loud applause.

"Suddenly," said Gen. Curtis, "this gentleman comes forward with a claim of honor to himself for the capture of the fort. Some day, Mr. Chairman, the history of that second day at Fort Fisher will be written in truth, and I believe that that account will bear very little likeness to the account in Gen. Ames's paper."

There were cries of "That's right!" and Capt. Parker (Capt. James Parker, late U. S. N.) jumped up and roared:

"Give it to him, General; give it to him; the Navy's at your back;" whereat there were cheers and laughter.

Gen. Curtis bowed and smiled and proceeded, still addressing Gen. Porter. He went into some detail regarding the second expedition at Fort Fisher. He said that when the command was on board the transports an orderly came to him with orders to proceed down the bay. He refused to open the orders because Gen. Ames was his superior officer and was on board. When assured that Gen. Ames was not on board, being the senior officer, he opened the orders, which were to proceed up the bay to Fort Fisher, and he added:

"It was not until two days after that that Gen. Ames appeared on the scene."

There was more cheering, many of the officers getting up to cheer. Gen. Curtis told the story of the engagement. He said:

"I sent three times to Gen. Paine in order to get reinforcements and to tell him of the progress of the battle, and three times the orderly returned to me. I sent to Gen. Ames for reinforcements, telling him that before morning, if we waited, the Confederates had two ship-

loads of soldiers ready to land at the fort, and that our only chance was to take the fort that night. Gen. Ames sent word back that it was impossible to take the fort, and that we had better intrench ourselves where we were and make our position as secure as possible. I then went in person to Gen. Ames and told him the same thing, after which I returned to my command. I sent again to Gen. Ames, saying that we must have some reinforcements, and he sent back (Gen. Curtis hesitated, his lips curled) s-p-a-d-e-s. (A laugh went around the table.) Knowing that it would be all over with us if the Confederates saw us using spades instead of muskets, I threw them over the parapet. All this happened after the battle had begun, and, notwithstanding Gen. Ames says I was wounded at half-past four and in his presence, I was in fact wounded while on a small eminence trying to peer into the outer corner of the enemy's works, and the sun had already sunk below the horizon."

"What time was this? What time was this?" asked a dozen voices, the sound of which was almost drowned in cheers and confusion.

"Gentlemen," said Gen. Curtis, bowing and making a gesture with his hand, "that was on Jan. 15. Your almanac will tell you what time the sun set," and the cheers broke out again. He went on and told of the laurels, the wreaths and flowers that history had placed on the graves of the dead in command that day. "And now," he said, his lips curling again, "this gentleman comes before us and attempts to drag away the few unwithered leaves that history has thrown upon their caskets."

Gen. Ames was very red in the face. A great many of the diners were on their feet and the excitement everywhere was very great. All attention was centered on Gen. Curtis. He had continued looking at Gen. Porter and speaking to him. Now he turned to Gen. Ames.

"He comes here," he said, "I speak his name (and he bowed profoundly), Gen. Ames, with his craven heart!" He got no further. There were cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" Gen. Ames looked startled. Gen. Curtis was the picture of rage. Many of the diners rushed at the two men and surrounded them. Everybody talked. Some shouted. The cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" continued. There were some hisses. At the words "craven heart" Gen. Porter had leaped to his feet and he brought down his gavel with a bang that must have split the table.

"Gentlemen! gentlemen!" he shouted, "the rules of decency must be observed."

His voice was heard above it all. Gen. Curtis half sat down. Gen. Porter banged on the table again and secured quiet. Gen. Ames glared at Gen. Curtis. The moment quiet came Gen. Curtis was on his feet again, smiling.

Addressing Gen. Porter, he said that he apologized to the members of the Commandery. He had come with the intention of not speaking at all, but he had been led by the cries of enthusiasm thus to declare himself and he had gone much further than he had intended. He was very sorry, he said, that the thing had occurred; but he repeated that he hoped that some day the history of the battle would be truly written, and it would be very different from the account the Commandery had listened to.

Again there were cheers. Some one jumped up and proposed that the Commandery invite Gen. Curtis to prepare a report on the engagement of Fort Fisher to be read at a future meeting. Gen. Porter said that while business of the legion was always transacted at business meetings and never at banquets, he thought the company all would agree that Gen. Curtis should have an opportunity to read a paper on the engagement. There was more cheering, but the excitement rapidly quieted down when the singing of the usual patriotic songs was begun. The officers gathered around in groups of five or six and discussed the situation. Gen. Ames, who sat next to Gen. Porter, kept his place. He said not a word. Gen. Curtis joined in the singing. A hundred or so of the diners gathered around him, shook hands with him, and congratulated him. The entertainment wound up with "Auld Lang Syne." Gen. Curtis was the first to leave the hall.

PERSONALS.

Col. Henry M. Robert, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, was in Washington this week on leave.

Lieut. Comdr. William Swift, U. S. N., is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on leave.

Capt. John S. Johnston, 8th Cav., U. S. A., was in Washington this week on business pertaining to the inaugural ceremonies of President-elect McKinley.

As the promotion of Lieut. Young, the only colored officer in our Army, carries him to the 7th Cav., the question arises whether he is ever likely to join that regiment. He is at present on duty at Wilberforce College, Ohio.

The following officers of the Army were in Washington D. C., this week, located at the Ebbitt House: 1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; Capt. Smith S. Leach, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., and Col. Theodore Yates, U. S. A., retired.

Comdr. H. E. Nichols arrived at La Libertad, Salvador, Jan. 19, and relieved Comdr. G. W. Pigman, in command of the cruiser Bennington, and all on board regretted his detachment. Instead of the usual crew of bluejackets, the cutter that took Comdr. Pigman to the steamer was manned by officers as a mark of their regard for him.

Contingent upon the confirmation of Col. John M. Wilson as Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, the following promotions in the corps will occur: Lieut. Col. J. A. Smith, to be Colonel; Maj. Charles J. Allen, to be Colonel; Capt. Smith S. Leach, to Major; 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Craighill, to Captain; 2d Lieut. J. B. Cavanaugh, to be 1st Lieutenant. Addl. 2d Lieut. H. Burgess, to be 2d Lieutenant.

The following Army and Navy arrivals for the week ending Feb. 3, 1897, were reported at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.: Lieut. William H. Coffin, U. S. A., and wife; Capt. William N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Capt. John A. Johnston, U. S. A.; Col. C. A. Wikoff, U. S. A.; Capt. S. L. Breese, U. S. N., and wife; Dr. W. F. Arnold, U. S. N.; Lieut. Philip P. Powell, U. S. A.

Grenville M. Dodge, Chief Marshal of the First Grand Division, to be composed of Military Organizations taking part in the Inaugural Parade of March 4, 1897, in Washington, D. C., announces the following staff appointments: Gen. Andrew J. Hickenlooper, Chief of Staff; Maj. J. P. Sanger, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., Adjutant General. All communications relating to this command should be addressed to Maj. J. P. Sanger, Adjutant, General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Herbert has directed that no further proceedings be taken in the case of Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, who was navigating the Montgomery when she was injured in New York harbor off Castle William, Jan. 12, 1897. A court of inquiry which considered the case three days later found that no blame could be attached to any one on board the ship, which was properly navigated at the time she struck some unknown object. Adm. Bance in approving the finding of the court suggested a resurvey of that portion of the harbor, which will be done.

Ensign James H. Reid, of the Coast Survey steamer Blake, is at Alexandria, Va., on leave.

Gen. H. L. Chipman, U. S. A., is located for the winter at 201 Cincinnati avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. L. M. Brett, 2d U. S. Cav., under recent promotion, goes from Fort Wingate to Fort Riley.

Lieut. E. H. Webber, U. S. A., is quartered for the winter at the Imperial Hotel, Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. S. F. Dallam, 8th U. S. Cav., under recent promotion, changes base from Fort Riley to Fort Meade.

Col. James Biddle, U. S. A., is spending the winter in San Francisco, with quarters at the Bohemian Club.

Lieut. H. E. Wilkins, 2d U. S. Inf., who is visiting at Spokane, Wash., has had his leave extended one month.

Mrs. Cleveland was guest of honor at a luncheon given Jan. 29 by Mrs. Lamont, wife of the Secretary of War.

Hosp. Stwd. R. M. King, U. S. A., just retired from active service, has held his warrant since January 26, 1870.

Lieut. A. C. Merrillat, 3d Cav., under his recent promotion, goes from Fort Meade, S. D., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. J. H. Patzki, U. S. A., who is spending the winter in Geneva, Switzerland, reached his fifty-ninth birthday on Feb. 5.

Maj. Leonard Y. Loring, U. S. A., residing at 408 S. Hill street, Los Angeles, celebrated his fifty-third birthday on Feb. 1.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d U. S. Art., lately at Fort Schuyler, was expected at Fort Adams, R. I., this week for duty at that post.

Capt. Samuel McConihe, 14th U. S. Inf., on an extended sick leave, has for present address, care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Capt. F. H. Hinman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hinman sailed from New York for the West Indies Jan. 30 on the steamship Altai.

Lieut. Arthur Kerwin, 24th U. S. Inf., under recent promotion, changes base from Fort Missoula, Mon., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., under recent promotion, changes station from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Wingate, N. M.

Lieut. Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, U. S. A., located at 2813 Fletcher street, Philadelphia, reached his fifty-seventh birthday on Feb. 6.

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., U. S. A., on four months' leave from Plattsburg, N. Y., since Dec. 20, is spending a portion of it at Salem, N. C.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield are so delighted with St. Augustine, says "The Tatler," that they have decided to build a home there.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M. Gen. of the Army, is a recent transfer from the Pennsylvania to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Commo. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., is a recent transfer from the District of Columbia Commandery to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. Martha Read, who died in Brooklyn Jan. 27, was the widow of William B. Read, who was a Lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Art., from 1813 to 1815, when he resigned.

Maj. J. M. Marshall, Q. M., U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from a sad journey to San Francisco with the remains of the late Maj. George S. Wilson, A. A. 3.

Capt. Edward Burr, C. E., Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Burr are located for the winter at 2200 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It seems to be now pretty certain that Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, will be the next Secretary of War. The Army, we feel assured, will have no cause to regret the selection.

Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, 5th Art., relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, Jan. 28, and has assumed command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., a post which we believe he commanded some years ago.

The Roanoke Associates, whose headquarters are 46 Exchange place, New York, will give a dinner at the Manhattan Hotel on Monday next, Feb. 8, the anniversary of the Battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.

Col. M. I. Ludington, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., and Mrs. Ludington have arrived in New York and the former is now comfortably settled down to duty as Depot Quartermaster, with headquarters at the Army Building.

Col. Horace Jewett, 21st U. S. Inf., is preparing to leave Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to spend until the middle of March on leave. During his absence the post and regiment will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibben.

The selection of Capt. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf., on duty in the War Department for some time past, for one of the vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, promotes 1st Lieut. L. P. Brant, the regimental Adjutant, to a Captaincy.

Capt. G. P. Cotton and Lieuts. John Pope and G. W. S. Stevens, 1st U. S. Art., constituting the regimental board of examination, were busy this week at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, conducting the competitions of the batteries at that post.

Fort Leavenworth is again in luck with staff selections. Capt. W. H. Carter, 6th Cav., on duty there, going to the Adjutant General's Department. This promotes 1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., to Captain, and will likely take him from Fort Myer to Fort Leavenworth.

Of five Captains of the 7th Cav., each appointed July 28, 1866, William Thompson is a Captain on the retired list; F. W. Benteen is a Major, retired; Myles W. Keogh, Edward Myers, R. M. West and L. M. Hamilton are dead; Albert Barnitz is a Captain, retired, and the junior of the five, M. V. Sheridan, has just been promoted a Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department.

Capt. J. L. Bullis, 24th Inf., who has been appointed Major and Paymaster, served with great credit during the war, and holds the brevet of Captain and Major for gallantry in action against Indians in 1873, 1875, 1876 and 1881. He has seen much and varied service in the Indian country and for some time past has been on duty as Indian Agent, Pueblo and Jacarilla Agency, with station at Santa Fé.

It is stated there are still living five widows who draw pensions for the services of their husbands in the Revolutionary War—Ester Damon, of the hamlet of Plymouth Union, Windsor County, Vt., thirteen miles from the City of Rutland; Nancy Jones, former widow of Jas. Darling, who entered the service from North Carolina, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Rebecca Mayo, widow of Stephen Mayo, who served from Virginia, Newberry, Va.; Mary Sneed, widow of Bowdoin Sneed, who was in service to the credit of the Old Dominion, Parksley, Va., and Nancy Weathermore, widow of Robert Glascock, who served to the credit of Virginia, Lineback, Va.

Lieut. Col. Edward Moale, 3d U. S. Inf., of Fort Snelling, will spend February and March on leave.

Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, 4th U. S. Art., is a recent addition to the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Capt. F. G. Hodgson, A. Q. M., Fort Leavenworth, who has been quite ill, is said to be improving.

Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d U. S. Cav., left Fort Ethan Allen, Va., Feb. 1, for Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for promotion.

The engagement of Miss Leila La Motte de Murguondo, of Baltimore, and Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg., U. S. A., is announced.

Capt. F. E. Hobbs, Odr. Dept., U. S. A., stationed at Watertown Arsenal, was a visitor in New York and at Staten Island this week.

Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th U. S. Cav., after a short but pleasant visit to Washington, D. C., was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Robertson, Neb.

Capt. Ephraim Williams, U. S. A., of Deerfield, Mass., is a recent arrival at St. Augustine, Fla., where he is accustomed to spend a portion of every winter.

Lieut. F. C. Marshall, 6th U. S. Cav., now on leave at Darlington, Wis., will under recent promotion, join at Fort Leavenworth instead of at Fort Meade.

Mr. John A. Logan, son of the late Gen. Logan, and a cadet at West Point in 1883, leaving before graduation, is mentioned as a candidate for the position of Minister to Austria.

Maj. Adam Kramer, U. S. A., retired, and family, who have been at Fort Leavenworth since the Major's retirement, have gone to Iowa City, Iowa, where they will reside for the present.

Five notable birthdays are now at hand—Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12; Gen. William T. Sherman, Feb. 18; George Washington, Feb. 22; Philip H. Sheridan, March 6, and Gen. U. S. Grant, April 27.

The artillery troops in the Dept. of the East will not be idle during 1897, judging from a schedule of instruction announced by Maj. Gen. Ruger in General Orders, a synopsis of which we give elsewhere.

The marriage of Lieut. J. T. Dean, 14th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Gen. Brooke, to Miss Mary Charlotte Dandy, daughter of Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., was to take place at Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, on the evening of Feb. 3.

Miss Maud Cass Ledyard, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army and now prominent in railroad matters, will be married Feb. 8, at Detroit, to Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to Mexico.

Lineal promotion of 1st Lieutenants of the line under the act approved Oct. 1, 1890, is not likely to be in active operation very soon, for we note that 50 of cavalry, 81 of artillery and 112 of infantry are yet subject to regimental promotion.

Maj. Moses Harris, U. S. A., read an interesting paper on Abraham Lincoln as "Commander-in-Chief" before the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee, on the evening of Feb. 3. The exercises were especially in commemoration of the life and services of Abraham Lincoln.

Col. Charles Bentzoni, U. S. A., has been camping very pleasantly in the California Hotel, of San Francisco, during the past five months, while having his eyes treated by that well known oculist, Dr. William E. Hopkins, formerly of the Medical Department, U. S. A. The Colonel is thinking seriously of visiting Japan in the spring.

Among the Navy officers in Washington, D. C., the past week were Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Arnold, at the Ebbitt House; Lieut. Joseph Strauss, of the Castine, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club; Chief Engr. George W. Stivers, of the Board of Inspection and Survey, at the Ebbitt House; Ensign Benton C. Decker, of the Indiana, at 2823 N street, N. W.

Capt. R. D. Wainwright, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, residing at Eltingville, Staten Island, N. Y., who has been making archaeological explorations in the vicinity of the old Bilopp House, at Tottenville, has excavated two Indian skeletons near the manor. Last year a representative of the American Museum of Natural History found the skeletons of nine Indians on the ground around the Bilopp House.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday on Feb. 4 of this week. The Captain is certainly a well preserved man for his age. No man or woman seeing his erect military figure, youthful countenance, without a wrinkle, firm and elastic step, as he walks Broadway, would ever take him to be fifty years of age. We wish the gallant veteran many returns of his birthday.

Adj. Gen. Hilton, of Illinois, under date of Dec. 31, 1896, in official orders says: "The detail of 1st Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., 12th U. S. Inf., having expired he is hereby relieved from duty with the Illinois National Guard. The thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby tendered to Lieut. Baker for the interest evinced in National Guard affairs and for the assistance rendered this Department during the four years of his detail."

The Fort Riley Hunt Club have recently issued a neat pamphlet, giving the membership and constitution of the organization, which, judging from the membership, must be in a flourishing condition. The president is Lieut. Col. J. M. Bell, 1st Cav.; master of the hounds, Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav.; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav.; whips, Lieuts. C. G. Treat, 5th Art.; G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cav.; Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., and S. D. Sturgis, 4th Art.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., made an address on the Cuban question in Brooklyn on the evening of Feb. 2, and it is stated announced that he was ready to personally take charge of a consignment of arms for the Cuban insurgents, and is quoted as saying: "I will personally dispatch them," he said, "and I will consign them to Gen. Gomez. I would defy all interference, and I would be ready to accept all the consequences of my action. I make this statement, not in defiance of the law and of the authorities, but because I know that such an act would be perfectly lawful and in line with the uniform decision of our courts."

The lyceum season at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., includes essays by Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., who is the instructor, "The Italian Occupation of Abyssinia and the Battle of Adowa"; Capt. C. G. Starr, 1st Inf., "The Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, 1863"; Lieut. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., "Some things in Which Troops in Garrison Should Be Instructed"; Lieut. R. C. Croxton, 1st Inf., "Second Battle of Bull Run"; Lieut. G. A. Detchemund, 1st Inf., "Battle of Plattsburg"; Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 1st Inf., "Battle of Gettysburg"; Lieut. C. L. Bent, 1st Inf., "Mounted Infantry"; Lieut. D. E. Nolan, 1st Inf., "Post Athletics"; Lieut. L. S. Rondiez, 1st Inf., "The Second Siege of Paris"; Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Inf., "Infantry Fire."

The eighth Quadrennial Congress of the Loyal Legion will be held in Detroit, Mich., on April 14 next.

Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art., is fortunate in a college detail at Arkadelphia, in his native State, Arkansas.

Col. James S. Casey, U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the Minnesota to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Principal Musician Jacob Lester, 17th U. S. Inf., whose home is at Binghamton, N. Y., reported last week at Governors Island, N. Y., to await retirement.

Under recent orders Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d Art., changes station from Fort Schuyler to Fort Freble, and Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 2d Art., from Fort Adams to Fort Trumbull.

Maj. Gen. Ruger, U. S. A., and Rear Adml. Gherardi, U. S. N., were present and among the speakers at a dinner given in New York on the evening of Feb. 2 by the Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

Announcement is made that the marriage of Miss Anne Chiffelle Hawkins, daughter of Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th U. S. Inf., to Lieut. Robert Lee Howze, 6th U. S. Cav., will take place at Fort Leavenworth on Feb. 24.

Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., was among those who participated in the grand march of the annual charity ball of the Nursery and Child's Hospital at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the evening of Feb. 2. The ball this year was unusually successful.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House; Col. T. A. Dodge, Murray Hill; Lieuts. W. W. Galbraith and W. B. Ladue, Grand Hotel; Col. H. C. Morgan, Brevoort House; Prof. S. E. Tillman, St. Cloud; Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Hotel Metropole; Maj. R. M. O'Reilly, Astor House.

Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d U. S. Cav., delivered a lecture on the "Battle of Arcole or Napoleon at 26" on Jan. 22, at the Armory, Albuquerque, N. M. It need scarcely be said that he handled his subject in a masterly manner. As the "Albuquerque Democrat" says: "The address was highly appreciated and enjoyed by one of the finest lecture audiences ever gathered in the city."

Miss Laura Louise Wallen has returned from Washington, where she sang at two entertainments, a dinner given to the German Ambassador on Saturday evening and again at a large musicale given by Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice. A correspondent informs us that "on Monday afternoon Miss Wallen achieved a marked success on both occasions, delighting her audience with her beautiful and sympathetic voice, and was called upon to repeat several of her numbers."

The Minnesota Commandery in an obituary notice of the late Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st U. S. Inf., says: "His war record was one of which any soldier might be proud. His services as agent of the Apache Indians in Arizona from March, 1885, to June, 1888, and of the Sioux at Pine Ridge, S. D., during the outbreak of 1890 and 1891, won the praise of both the War and Interior Departments. He was faithful in the discharge of every duty and beloved by all with whom he came in contact."

The appointment of Capt. John L. Bullis, 24th Inf., to be Paymaster in the Army, with the rank of Major, is one that will be heartily applauded by the Army. He has a record for Indian service second to none, served during the War of the Rebellion, and for several years commanded the Seminole negro Indian scouts in Texas. His career in Texas was the most successful of any Indian fighter, and is regarded by many as the best ever recorded in the history of the American Army.—K. C. Times.

The Wisteria's after cabin was very bright and gay Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Ackley received her friends in St. Augustine and the officers and their families of the garrison, says "The Tatler." Mrs. Ackley was assisted by Mrs. Simonson and Miss Howe, her guests on the Wisteria. Tea, confections and punch were greatly enjoyed by the invited guests. Among those were Col. and Mrs. J. J. Upham, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbell, Capt. Van Ness, Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., Adj. J. V. White and Capt. Marcotte. Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., was to the fore extending a hearty welcome to the visitors. Everyone meeting Capt. and Mrs. Ackley and their friends regret that if tide is favorable the Wisteria will leave for Charleston Jan. 30, and sincerely hope that long may she serve to bring the commander here on his quarterly inspections. Mrs. Ackley was a daughter of Mayor Cash, Paymaster of the Marine Corps.

PHOTOGRAPHING FLYING BULLETS.

In a recent lecture Prof. C. Vernon Boys, F. R. S., described his process of photographing flying bullets by the light of the electric spark. In order to get an electric spark at the very time the bullet from the rifle was passing the photographic plate, the bullet in its passage was made to effect an electric junction of two lines of wire, thus causing the spark by the light of which the picture was taken. The lecturer demonstrated that the ordinary notion that an electric spark is instantaneous was quite erroneous, and he stated that the light of the two ends of the ordinary electric spark lasted a little less than the 100,000th part of a second. It was, of course, instantaneous to our senses, but to tests which could measure accurately to the one-hundred-millionth part of a second the electric spark was anything but instantaneous. This spark was no good for taking the photograph of a flying bullet, as the lecturer showed by exhibiting one of his attempts, which made quite a blurred picture. He then proceeded to explain the steps which he took in order to reduce the length of time of the electric spark. To this end it was essential that the terminals should be made of copper, platinum, or some metal which did not produce readily an ignitable vapor, and the electric current must not be driven through wires at all. He used a very thick broad band of copper, not more than two inches long, which reached round the edge of the plate, so that the electric current had not got more than three or four inches to go altogether, and it had a very broad copper path by which it could travel. He explained by diagrams how he had effected his object, and shortened the time of the spark to about one-thirteen-millionth of a second, or about a hundred times quicker than the ordinary flash. To give the audience some idea of this infinitesimal fraction of time, he said the time occupied by the spark as reduced by his apparatus was proportionately as much less than a second as a second was less than five months, and during that time a bullet fired from a magazine rifle could not travel more than one 500th part of an inch. By his simple contrivance he was able to get a brighter and shorter spark, and all that was necessary to make a good and sharp picture. Prof. Boys exhibited a series of lantern views, showing various portraits, and, in addition, some which had been produced by two officers of the Italian artillery, who, working upon the same lines as himself, had greatly improved upon his apparatus, and had secured some wonderful effects.

FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

Jan. 25, 1897.

Last week was quite a busy one, from a social standpoint. The young ladies' card club, "The Doves," had a very pleasant meeting on Wednesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Piper gave a card party on Thursday evening, and her cousin, Mrs. Piper. Miss Ethel Crofton, Mrs. in honor of Miss Cozzens, of Rochester, N. Y., now visiting French, Capt. Cooke, and Capt. Cornish were the fortunate winners of the beautiful prizes provided for the occasion. The enjoyment of the evening was concluded by some excellent mandolin and guitar music, rendered by Lieuts. Hunt and Lynch. Following this event on Friday, Miss Powell gave a dinner, also in honor of Miss Cozzens. The other guests were Miss Crofton, Miss Gabrielle Crofton, Miss Ethel Crofton and Miss Brinkerhoff. The gayeties of Friday evening were continued to a late hour, and were brought to a conclusion after the hop by a supper given by the Misses Crofton, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. French, who left on Sunday for their new station at Fargo, N. D., where Lieut. French has accepted a position as military instructor in the State institute.

Saturday evening a few of the officers' children gave an entertainment, consisting of songs and recitations. The programme and the arrangements were the work entirely of the children. They displayed considerable talent, and the entertainment was a great success. The programme of the children's entertainment was as follows: 1. Recitation—Miss Fanny Gray, Natalie Blauvelt and Jermain Slocum. 2. Song—"Whippoorwill," Paul and Norris Pilchard. 3. Song—"Au Clair De La Lune," Natalie and Xavier Blauvelt. 4. Song—"Farmer Brown's Mule," Norris Pilchard. 5. Song—"Good-bye, Susan Jane," with bone accompaniment, Paul and Norris Pilchard. 6. Recitation—"The Light of Other Days," Jermain Slocum. 7. Recitation—"A Smart Little Girl," Annabel McCarty and Natalie Blauvelt. 8. Song—"Mother Keeps the Gate Locked Now," with bone accompaniment, Paul and Norris Pilchard. 9. Song—"Jingle Bells," a song of Santa Claus, Paul and Norris Pilchard. 10. Recitation—"What I Live For," Natalie Blauvelt and Jermain Slocum. Good night all.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Jan. 28, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Patrick and Mr. Hugo Fitz-Patrick, of England, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty for a few days, en route to California. Mrs. Rafferty and Mrs. Fitz-Patrick are sisters. The noted London beauty, Mrs. Cornwallis West, is a sister of Mr. Fitz-Patrick. Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., who has just received his promotion to a Captaincy and changed station from Fort Huachuca to Fort Apache, Ariz., is spending a leave in El Paso. The engagement is announced of Mrs. James Magoffin, of El Paso, and Miss Buford, the charming daughter of Consul and Mrs. Buford, of Juarez, Mexico. Mr. Magoffin is one of the leading society men of El Paso and Miss Buford, whose father has been Consul at Juarez for the last two years, has been quite a belle ever since her arrival in El Paso, and her many friends rejoice that she will make her home in El Paso. The wedding, which is to take place on March 2, is to be a very brilliant affair; preparations are already begun for it. The only sister of Mr. Magoffin, it may be remembered, was married last October to Lieut. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., and they are now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, where Lieut. Glasgow is Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Zenas Bliss, Department Commander.

Capt. and Mrs. Hinton gave a delightful luncheon on Saturday last, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, Mr. Hugo Fitz-Patrick and Dr. and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty. Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah gave a large card party last Friday night to Miss Newton, of San Antonio, and Miss Evans, sister of Lieut. Evans. The Colonel's spacious quarters were brilliantly illuminated. The receiving party, consisting of Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah, Mrs. Ward, Miss Newton, Miss Evans and Miss Katie Marr, stood just within the folding doors, giving a hearty welcome to all. At half-past eight each one had found their place at the card tables, and at the signal from the hostess the playing was started and the merriment of a few minutes before subsided as the interest in the game was aroused. The game was kept up until half-past eleven, when the last game was played and the tally cards were gathered up to show the most fortunate players. While the games were being counted a most delicious supper was served. The prizes, which were all of china, were painted by Miss Edith Evans, and were all very beautiful. The ladies' head prize of an exquisite cup and saucer was won by Mrs. Baldwin. The gentlemen's head prize, a tobacco jar of beautiful design, was won by Mr. Fred Logan. The consolation prize, a dainty cream pitcher, fell to Mrs. Rodman Pell, and a quaintly designed match stand, to Mr. Henry Newman. Altogether it was one of the most delightful entertainments given at the post. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Pell, Miss Pell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Augur, Miss Augur, Mr. Chris Augur, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ogden, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. McBroom, Lieut. Baldwin, Lieut. Grubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, Mr. Hugo Fitz-Patrick, of England; Consul and Mrs. Buford, of Juarez; Judge and Mrs. Loomis, Col. and Mrs. Neff, Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Jr., Miss Moore, Miss Buford, Miss Shelton, Miss Newman, Miss Martin, the Misses Logan, Miss Davis, Miss Loomis, Miss Neff, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ulmer, Mr. Marr, Mr. Magoffin, Mr. Newman, Capt. Brewer, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Fred Logan, Mr. Walter Howe. During the greater part of the evening the stringed orchestra of the 18th Inf. Band, which was stationed in an upper room, discoursed its sweetest music for the further entertainment of the guests.

Recently Lieut. and Mrs. Winans and Mrs. Ogden were the guests of Superintendent and Mrs. Ramsay, of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad, and were taken out over the new road. The road, which crosses the Chihuahuan mountains a few miles from Juarez, affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country for many miles. Mr. Ramsay is a cousin of Mrs. Ogden.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel McClure gave a large and delightful dinner on Sunday, the guests of honor being Dr. and Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, Mr. Hugo Fitz-Patrick and Mr. and Mrs. Rafferty.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles McClure have as their guests Capt. McClure's sister-in-law, Mrs. McClure, and her son, Lloyd.

Pvt. Anderson, Troop A, 5th Cav., who has been sick for the past six weeks, died on Jan 21 and was buried in

the post cemetery. Though little more than a boy, he was a good soldier and highly thought of by the officers and men of his troop.

Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith and daughter arrived at the post this week and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Evans. Lieut. Griffith has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and will relieve Lieut. Nathaniel McClure, who has performed the duties of Quartermaster most satisfactorily since the resignation of Lieut. Avis some weeks ago.

Miss Jane Augur, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the North for the past six months, is expected to reach home the first of February.

A dancing school for the amusement of the enlisted men has been organized to meet once a week and the professor is Pvt. Seitz.

The kindergarten has but one small student at present, as all the others are confined to their homes with a sore throat and heavy cold that seems to be going the rounds of both the little people and the grown ones.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ.

Fort Grant, Ariz., Jan. 25, 1897.

Fort Grant is a modest garrison, and the outside world hears little of its many pleasant entertainments; but the beautiful ball and handsome card party recently given by Col. and Mrs. Sumner deserves a special notice in the society column of the "Journal." The hop room was profusely decorated with flags, arms and evergreens; great bunches of mistletoe, with its pearly white berries, were hung here and there over the room—a cosy corner for those who wanted to rest. Many lamps, with rose-shaded globes, made a soft glow in the room. The evening began with "progressive euchre." The prizes were very handsome and numerous. Mrs. Cochran, a bride of a week, carrying away the first prize for the ladies—a cut-glass cream and sugar set. Capt. Mitchell was the fortunate winner of a beautiful cut-glass and silver inkstand. By magic the floor was cleared of tables and chairs, and in a few moments old and young were dancing to the inspiring music of the Seventh Cavalry Band. At 12 o'clock all adjourned to Col. Sumner's hospitable quarters, where a dainty, delicious supper was served. Mrs. Sumner is celebrated for her fine egg nog, and the large bowl did her reputation credit that evening. Every one went home delighted with the entertainment, wishing the Colonel and his wife many happy returns, for it was their wedding anniversary. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd gave a large, most enjoyable party in honor of Col. and Mrs. Sumner. The rooms were bright with garlands of smilax and bunches of crimson roses from California. Every one entered into the game of progressive euchre with great interest. Mrs. D. D. Mitchell and Capt. Nicholson being lucky enough to be the successful ones for the head prizes. The lone hand prize—a very pretty water color—was won by Col. Sumner. The supper was abundant and delicious. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Sichel entertained with an elaborate dinner. Covers were laid for ten. Later in the evening Mrs. Sichel delighted her guests with some brilliant music. Mrs. Cochran is a finished musician, and we are anticipating many musical treats. The band plays every afternoon, and during that hour the walk is filled with the ladies and officers, enjoying the music and lovely sunshine of Arizona.

LOSS OF A BRITISH TROOP-SHIP.

London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, published to-day, furnishes particulars of the loss of the British-Indian troop-ship Warren Hastings, which was wrecked off the Island of Reunion on Friday, Jan. 14. The troop-ship ran ashore at 2:20 A. M. The shock was severe. It was very dark and torrents of rain were falling. She had on board soldiers and crew to the number of 1,232 men, besides a number of women and children, the families of the married men of the military force. When the ship struck the troops were ordered to retire from the upper deck, to which they flocked at the first alarm, and to fall in below. This they did promptly, with perfect discipline, although the men were fully conscious of the danger in which they were. They were quietly mustered between decks.

Owing to the fact that surf-boats could not be used in landing the troops, two officers of the Warren Hastings were lowered from the ship's bow to the rocks, and when it was found that a landing could be effected in this way, the disembarkation of the soldiers was begun at 4 o'clock A. M., Comdr. Holland hoping it was safe to retain the women, children and sick on board until daylight. But the steamship was soon found to be heeling over so rapidly that every one was ordered to the upper deck, the danger of capsizing being imminent. Thereupon Comdr. Holland ordered the landing of the troops to be stopped, so that the women, children and sick persons should be landed immediately.

This order was obeyed with admirable discipline. By 5 o'clock the decks had heeled over to an angle of 50 degrees to starboard and the boats were all swept away. The good swimmers were permitted to swim ashore, carrying ropes. By these means many others were landed, and the disembarkation of all on board was completed by 5:30 A. M., with the loss of only two native servants. Many acts of personal bravery were recorded.

The French officials and inhabitants of the Island of Reunion gave the shipwrecked people every assistance possible.

A TRAGIC DEATH.

"Above all things, my boy, avoid drinking," was the urgent request in a letter from his mother in Ireland, which was found in the pocket of Patrick Clinton, who was frozen to death while drunk in Seventeenth street this morning.

Clinton was 36 years old, and a soldier in Co. B, U. S. Engineers, stationed at Willets Point. He would have completed 15 years' service next spring, the first five years of which he served in the infantry. He went to New York City yesterday, and arrived in this village on his way back to Willets Point at 11 o'clock last night. He was under the influence of liquor, and when he went into the barroom of John Clancy's Hotel he was refused liquor.

Clancy urged the man to take a carriage to the fort, and he left the place, as the hotelkeeper supposed, to do so. Instead, however, Clinton went to Thomas Prendeville's Hotel, where he applied for drink, and was again refused. This was about 12:30 o'clock.

Joseph Miles was hurrying to the station to catch a train at 5 o'clock this morning, when he saw Clinton lying almost covered in a snowdrift in front of Otto's confectionery shop, in Seventeenth street. There were faint signs of life. Miles summoned several men, who carried Clinton to the Village Hall. When Dr. Edward Bleeker arrived life was extinct.

Mrs. Otto, in front of whose house the man was found, says she was awakened at 2:30 o'clock by a man crying, "Take me home to my friend Clancy. Oh, take me home!"

Mrs. Otto opened her window and looked out, but could not see no one, and by that time the crying had ceased, so she returned to bed.

In the dead man's pockets were found two discharges from the Army, naturalization papers and the letter containing the request of his mother that he refrain from drinking. The letter was dated at Temple Bar, Dublin. It is said that Clinton has a sister living in New York.—Whitestone, L. I., Correspondent New York Herald.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

No report has been returned of the proceedings of the board on Jefferson Barracks. It is understood an estimate was sent of amounts necessary to expend for improvements. While the location of post is very pretty, and near an important city, the impression prevails that the grounds are not of sufficient extent for cavalry drill purposes.

The funeral of the late Bvt. Maj. Samuel A. J. Smith was attended by an escort of a squadron, under Maj. Wessells, of the 3d Cav., Troops A, B, I and K, commanded by Capt. Hinton, Boughton, Lieuts. Thayer and Dugan. The troops were made forty strong each, and presented a fine appearance; their marching and volley firing could not be excelled. The band was also present; six sergeants as body bearers, and six privates as ushers at the church; everything was done to do honor to the memory of a gallant and distinguished officer. The escort had to march thirty-six miles in their performance of this duty. The weather was comparatively moderate, but a snowstorm threatened. The bachelor officers propose giving a ball in the near future to return some of the many courtesies received by them from the people of St. Louis.

Capt. Mackay has taken a two months' leave and gone to the mild climate of Texas. The trouble with that here is its changeableness—warm and cold—so that you don't know what to expect from day to day; hence the anathemas heaped upon the climate. The range at Arcadia should be given another year's trial, for the location and surroundings are too beautiful to be abandoned for cause perhaps incident only to the unusual condition prevailing last summer—intense heat, much rain and heavy dews, thus giving hot days and damp nights under canvas.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT.

Fort Assiniboine has recently had a test case as to the right of a soldier to marry and the right of an Army chaplain to marry him. Chaplain Bateman married a non-commissioned officer to a young woman at the post. The wedding ceremony was performed in the chapel before many witnesses, including the bridegroom's troop commander. The following day the chaplain was officially notified by the post commander that his act in marrying the couple was "unauthorized and improper." The chaplain promptly appealed through the proper channels, setting forth all the circumstances. The post commander held that no married men were wanted in the service; and special authority was not only required to re-enlist a married man, but also to marry one. The chaplain held that no authority was known to exist which can grant or deny permission to enlist men to get married, and that his authority to perform the marriage ceremony is in no way derived from the military establishment. Gen. Brooke, commanding Dept. of Dakota, through whose hands the papers passed, pronounced Chaplain Bateman's act "perfectly lawful and proper," but favored some rule being adopted which might prevent enlisted men from marrying while in the service. Maj. Gen. Miles comments as follows upon the points at issue:

"The course of Chaplain Bateman appears fully warranted by law and regulations. While the objection to soldiers marrying is well recognized, it is not prohibited by law or regulations, and the military authorities are not, therefore, warranted in intervening. As neither the soldier nor his wife are entitled to claim or privilege from the Government during his service on account of marriage, under proper administration no detriment to the service need result." The Major General remarks further that "the evil consequences likely to result from prohibiting the marriage of soldiers would no doubt far exceed those existing under present condition."

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Jan. 30, 1897.

A whist party, tendered by Mrs. Wren, wife of 1st Lieut. W. C. Wren, to lady friends of Columbus and the garrison on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21, was largely attended, and proved to be an enjoyable entertainment, requiring four tables to accommodate the devotees of the game. Miss Florence B. Hawkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting at Lieut. and Mrs. Edward I. Grumley's. The luncheon and card party tendered by Mrs. Grumley to her lady friends of Columbus and the garrison on the afternoon of Jan. 26, was a delightful social event, and greatly enjoyed by the large number of invited friends. Miss Elizabeth Pepper and Miss Lyne Pepper, of Lexington, Ky., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Clay, wife of Lieut. C. D. Clay. 2d Lieut. H. H. Lyon, 17th Inf., has been ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Chubb, who has been confined to his quarters by illness since Jan. 21, is again on duty, having fully recovered. Lieut. D. M. Michie returned Jan. 20 from a month's visit with relatives and friends at West Point, N. Y., and Dayton, Ohio.

Sergt. Bates is a candidate for preliminary examination to determine his eligibility to compete in the examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant.

Principal Musician Jacob Lester, 17th Inf., has been placed upon the retired list, having completed 30 years' service. He was twice commended for gallant and meritorious service in action, and has received the highest indorsements from Col. Poland and Adj. Wren.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOX, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. JAN. 25, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1897.

Promotions.

Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Deputy Paymr. Gen., to be Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel, Jan. 7, 1897, vice Canby, retired from active service.

Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., to be Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 7, 1897, vice Candee, promoted.

Retirement.

By operation of law, Section 1, act of June 30, 1882. Brig. Gen. Michael R. Morgan, Comy. Gen. of Sub., Jan. 18, 1897.

Casualties.

Maj. Henry G. Thomas (retired), died Jan. 23, 1897, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Ter.

Capt. Daniel F. McCarthy, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 12th Inf., only, Jan. 7, 1897. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

CIRCULAR 3, FEB. 2, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following decision is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Pay Rolls.—Muster and pay rolls, Forms No. 17 (1, 2, 3 and 4 sheet), Adjutant General's Office, will be discontinued, and blank forms of pay rolls (1, 2, 3 and 4 sheet) will hereafter be furnished by the Paymaster General of the Army. Article LXVI, Army Regulations, is amended accordingly. (Decision Sec. War, Dec. 28, 96—34,239 A. G. O., 96.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 3, JAN. 25, 1897. D. CAL.

Pending the assignment to these headquarters of an officer of the Adjutant General's Dept., Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv., will act as Adjutant General of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Forsyth.

J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS, 1st Lieut., 1st Cav., Aid.

G. O. 3, JAN. 27, 1897. DEPT. EAST.

Announces, under the requirements of paragraph 230, A. R., the period and character of practical instruction to be given to artillery troops for 1897. Scope of practical instruction for heavy batteries. First. The service of sea-coast guns. Second. For non-commissioned officers and other candidates for classification as gunners and for gunnery specialists, the subjects embraced in the schedule of instruction and examination published in G. O. No. 41, series of 1896, from the headquarters of the Army. Third. Annual artillery practice as prescribed in G. O. No. 41, series of 1896, from the Headquarters of the Army. Fourth. Elementary cordage; setting up and rigging gins, shears, etc.; the care, maintenance and proper use of hydraulic jacks and that of other machines and appliances for moving heavy guns. Fifth. Battery competitions as prescribed in G. O. No. 41, series of 1896, Headquarters of the Army.

The order also prescribes the period of the year, character of drills and relative time to be devoted to those of each class for stations located between the 37th and 42d degrees, north latitude.

Scope of Instruction for Light Batteries.—The course prescribed in the drill regulations for light artillery, embracing the service, nomenclature and ammunition of field guns and practical training in field duties. Special attention will be given to instruction in aiming with uniformity and accuracy at stationary and moving objects at service range; to adjusting fuses and to setting sights and deflection scales to counteract errors in range, the effect of wind, drift and movement of targets. The instruction should include indirect aiming, auxiliary marks being used and laying by quadrant practiced, so that the fire may not be interrupted when the target is obscured by smoke or from other causes.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger.

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

G. O. 4, JAN. 29, 1897. D. EAST.

Announces the mean absolute deviations in the artillery practice of foot batteries in the Department, for the season of 1896.

G. O. 2, JAN. 25, 1897. DEPT. TEXAS.

Announces the periods as the practice season for range firing at posts in this department.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The seven days' leave granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave is extended ten days. (S. O. 9, D. P., Jan. 20.) Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., accompanied by his clerk, will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return on Feb. 2, 1897, for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 15, D. C., Jan. 25.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due Jan. 31, 1897: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash. Upon completion of these payments Lieut. Col. Cox will return to his station. Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, and Spokane, Wash., Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (S. O. 15, D. C., Jan. 25.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Col. Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G., is announced. (H. Q. A., Jan. 25.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, O. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Petersburg Iron Works Company, Petersburg, Va., on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 25.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., will proceed to Lexington and Louisville, Ky., on official business pertaining to inspection of horses for cavalry and artillery. (H. Q. A., Jan. 25.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. Dept., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ordnance for consultation on official business pertaining to the manufacture of powders. (H. Q. A., Jan. 26.)

Sergt. Charles Maurer, now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (H. Q. A., Jan. 26.)

Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg., having served more than 30 years, is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Jan. 26.)

Payments of troops in Dept. of Texas on the muster of Jan. 31, 1897, will be made as follows: By Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., in person, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and in currency, shipped by express, at Fort Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (S. O. 8, D. T., Jan. 26.)

Capt. Frank Baker, O. D., is relieved from the operation of paragraph 2, S. O., Jan. 14, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 27.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will make not to exceed two visits to Forts Wadsworth, N. Y., on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 27.)

Sergt. John O'Riley (appointed Jan. 26, 1897, from Sergeant, Battery H, 5th Art.), now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. Richard Bonner, temporarily in charge. Sergt. O'Riley will report upon his arrival, by letter, to the Commanding Gen. Dept. of the East, and to Maj. Frederick A. Mahan, Engineer Corps, P. O. Box 783, Montgomery, Ala. (H. Q. A., Jan. 27.)

Ordnance Sergt. Frederick Roecker (appointed Jan. 26, 1897, from Sergeant Major, 4th Cav.), now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will report to the C. O. of that post for duty. (H. Q. A., Jan. 27.)

Payment of troops for the muster of Jan. 31, will be made by Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady, Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Leavenworth and Reno, and Columbus Barracks, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, the new post near Little Rock, Forts Riley and Sill, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 17, D. M., Jan. 27.)

Ord. Sergt. William M. Gamage (appointed Jan. 26, 1897, from Sergeant, Battery M, 2d Art.), now at Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to Fort Pulaski, Ga., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. Charles H. Chinn, who will remain at Fort Pulaski, to await orders for his retirement. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

Capt. Henry D. Borup, O. D., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of mortar carriages. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. Frank Baker, from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, to inspection duty at Providence, R. I.; 1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, from inspection duty at the works of the Petersburg Iron Works Company, Petersburg, Va., to duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

Ord. Sergt. J. O'Riley will proceed to Fort Pickens, Fla., for duty. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 30.)

Maj. Allan H. Jackson, Paymr., is assigned to duty in Dept. of Colorado, with station in Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 6, D. C., Jan. 25.)

The following changes in the station of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Edward B. Moseley, upon the expiration of his leave, will report at Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty at that post, to relieve Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg., who will report at Fort Logan, Colo., for duty, to relieve Maj. Augustus A. De Loffre, Surg. The latter will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. Maj. William C. Shannon, Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Custer, Mont., upon the expiration of his sick leave, and report at Jackson Barracks, La., for duty to relieve 1st Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg. Lieut. Woodson will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty, to relieve Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., who will report at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. (H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, Chief of Engrs., having served more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Army, is retired from active service this date, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 1st Cav., will remain on duty with the 2d Cav. until Feb. 27, 1897, before proceeding to join his troop, instead of Jan. 27, 1897, as directed. (H. Q. A., Jan. 27.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav. (S. O. 16, D. M., Jan. 26.)

At the request of the family of the late Col. A. J. Smith, U. S. A., Brevet Maj. Gen., a funeral escort to be composed of Troops A, B, K and I, commanded by Maj. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav., will leave Jefferson Barracks Feb. 1, so as to arrive at No. 2,911 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., by 2 P. M., there to receive and escort the remains to the place of burial. (Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 31.)

Lieut. Col. Henry, 3d Cav., under date of Jan. 29, says: "In accordance with orders from Headquarters of the Army, an officer of the guard will be detailed, whose duties are laid down in the Guard Manual. Until some other place is provided he will occupy a room in the old Quartermaster's building, at which place, except when at guard-house, he will be at all times, except the time necessary for his meals, which should be so regulated that the guard is not absent at theirs. He will receive the reports at reveille, visit mess hall during meals, and instruct the guard, noting on the guard report those best instructed and generally any irregularities occurring during his tour. A rigid and careful performance of this duty is necessary as an example to enlisted men of the manner of performing this important duty of guard. The officer of the day, intending to visit the guard, will go to the officer of the guards' room and notify him of what may be required."

2d Lieut. Ola W. Bell, 3d Cav., is attached to Troop H for duty. 3d Cav., Feb. 1.)

The Exchange Council appointed by Par. 3, S. O. 242, series 1896, post, is dissolved. An Exchange Council to consist of the commanding officers of Troops D and I, 3d Cav., and the officer in charge of the exchange, will meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 31, to transact such business as may properly be brought before it. (S. O., Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 30.)

1st Lieut. E. M. Suplee, 3d Cav., will proceed to Jonesboro, Ark., for the purpose of taking depositions in the case of the United States vs. Pvt. William H. Coffey, Co. G, 11th Inf. (Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 1.)

A garrison court-martial will convene at Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 2. Detail: Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ola W. Bell, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 1.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Benson, 4th Cav., will report to Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., president of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Michael Cooney, 4th Cav. (S. O. 15, D. C., Jan. 15.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th Cav., is extended six days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 26.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER

Troop E, 6th Cav., will escort the remains of Col. T.

A. McParlin, U. S. A., to the Arlington National Cemetery for interment. (Fort Myer, Jan. 30.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Adj., 6th Cav. (S. O. 25, D. E., Jan. 25.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William F. Clark, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (S. O. 6, D. C., Jan. 25.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

2d Lieuts. A. G. Lott and G. T. Summerlin, 8th Cav., are attached for duty to Troops G and E, 6th Cav., respectively. (Fort Myer, Jan. 30.)

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. A. G. Lott, 8th Cav. (Fort Myer, Feb. 1.)

A roster of non-commissioned officers of the 8th Cav. reached us this week, countersigned by Sergt. Maj. Charles H. Whitehurst, who has held the position since 1892. Some of the sergeants, we note, have held their warrants for 12 years.

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

Leave for one month, to take effect when the post commander can spare his services, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 9, D. P., Jan. 20.)

1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., is relieved from temporary duty at Headquarters of the Army, and will join his proper station. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Leave for 21 days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O. 10, D. D., Jan. 21.)

The leave granted Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., is extended three months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Corpl. C. Kocot has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corpl. D. J. Fogarty appointed Corporal in Battery M.

Pvt. R. C. Barlow, Battery M, 1st Art., who died at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Jan. 26, was buried with military honors Jan. 27.

1st Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 1st Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer during the absence of 1st Lieut. John Pope, member regimental board of examination. (Jackson Barracks, Jan. 28.)

Corpl. E. Blake, Light Battery K, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. E. S. Shively appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Sergt. William Gamage, 2d Art., appointed Ordnance Sergeant, is relieved as school teacher. (Fort Warren, Jan. 30.)

Corpl. William Matz, M, 2d Art., having recovered his health, will resume the indoor duty of Sergeant Major. (Fort Warren, Jan. 30.)

Sergt. Thomas L. Wise, E, 2d Art., is transferred to K. (2d Art., Jan. 28.)

1st Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art., is detailed temporarily as Adjutant. (Fort Adams, Jan. 28.)

Upon completion of the duty devolved upon him by S. O. 16, 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art., will return to his station. (S. O. 29, D. E., Feb. 23.)

Corpl. H. D. Whitehead has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. E. H. W. Smith appointed Corporal in Battery M, 2d Art.; Corpl. H. L. Stoddard promoted Sergeant and Pvt. D. Donovan appointed Corporal in Battery E and Pvt. James Callaghan appointed Corporal in Battery L.

The following transfers in the 2d Art. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, from Battery I to D; 1st Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, from Battery D to I; 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketchum, from Battery G to C; 2d Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, from Battery C to G; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, from Battery E to L; 2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, from Battery L to E; Adtl. 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, from Battery G to H; Lieut. Landon and Adtl. 2d Lieut. Hagood will join their proper batteries as soon as practicable. (H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

Sergt. U. S. Weaver, E, 2d Art., is detailed steward of post exchange. (Fort Preble, Feb. 1.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art. (S. O. 9, D. C., Jan. 20.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. W. A. Brown, D, 4th Art., and guard will conduct a deserter to Fort Myer. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 28.)

Pvt. Kirjath A. Godwin, Battery H, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. William P. Stone, 4th Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ouachita Baptist College, Arkadelphia, Ark. (H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 30.)

1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, Q. M. 5th Art., is detailed officer of police. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 30.)

Corpl. A. C. Eldridge, H, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant, vice O'Riley, appointed Ordnance Sergeant.

Battery M, 5th U. S. Art., Fort Slocum, have issued a challenge to the garrisons in New York harbor for a match game. A reporter of the "Herald," who made inquiry in the matter, says: "Corpl. Bennett, who is the leading spirit in football circles at Fort Slocum, told me an interesting story of the cup which his battery is willing to fight for against all other organizations. Three years ago, when the 5th Art. was stationed on the Pacific Battery M was known for its football prowess from Portland to Los Angeles. The team was named 'Fort Mason' from the post in San Francisco, where it was stationed. For several seasons the Fort Masons played through the California Association League schedule, but each time the cup was wrested from their grasp by the San Francisco Thistles, which no team had been able to defeat. The Thistles were composed mainly of Scotch men, experts at the game. In the spring of 1893 the Thistles grew boastful, while the soldiers grew desperate. As a result a great silver cup was bought and the rivals journeyed to Colma, an athletic club some miles out of San Francisco, to play one game which would settle for ever the question of supremacy. The winning team would own the cup. About five thousand spectators from San Francisco and nearby towns saw the greatest contest ever held on the coast. The betting was 2 to 1 against the Army team. A great many persons lost money that day, for the Thistles met defeat for the first time in three years. The cup was taken back to M Battery in triumph, and now the old 'Fort Masons' are willing to risk their treasured prize, and feel confident that none of the Eastern artillerymen can take the trophy from their quarters."

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Feb. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. George G. Gatlief, 5th Art. (S. O. 29, D. E., Feb. 3.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art. (S. O. 18, D. M., Jan. 30.)

1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., is assigned to the command of Battery H, 5th Art., during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 1.)

Upon completion of the duty devolved upon them by S. O. 16, Maj. John R. Myrick, Capt. Oliver E. Wood and 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., will return to their respective stations. (S. O. 20, D. E., Feb. 3.)

Corpl. C. J. Boal, Light Battery D, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. W. R. Logan appointed Corporal.

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., is detailed Acting Judge Advocate of the Dept. of the Colorado, to take effect Feb. 8, 1897, to relieve Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., who will join his company. (H. Q. A., Jan. 25.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Jan. 27.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Pvt. Thomas R. Fox, Co. D, 3d Inf., having been found guilty of attempting to introduce a bottle of liquor in the guardhouse, was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged from the military service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him." (S. O. 9, D. D., Jan. 20.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Lieut. Col. Edw. Moale, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 12, D. D., Jan. 26.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d Inf., is further extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William Brook, 4th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Corpl. Charles O. Mix, Co. F, 5th Inf., is detailed to take charge of the U. S. target range at Waco, Ga. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 29.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Sergt. B. F. Paullin, having re-enlisted, his rank as Sergeant is continued from Dec. 8, 1892. (6th Inf., Jan. 27.)

Sergt. B. F. Paullin, 6th Inf., is detailed steward in general mess. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 27.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 13, D. P., Jan. 27.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 30.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf. (S. O. 20, D. E., Feb. 3.)

Corp. F. Spang, 9th Inf., is relieved as steward of post mess. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 1.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, 11th Inf., will take charge of Pts. John Malady and Thomas Hanford, Co. E, 11th Inf., prisoners, and conduct them, Jan. 29, to the post near Little Rock, Ark. (Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 28.)

2d Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and will report for duty at post near Little Rock, Ark. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotion and appointment was on Jan. 24 made in Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.: Corpl. Joseph G. McGirr, to be Sergeant, vice Smith, discharged; Pvt. George W. Quick, to be Corporal, vice McGirr, promoted.

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf., is extended four days. (S. O. 10, D. P., Jan. 22.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. J. Dunworth, H, 13th Inf., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. Fort Niagara, Jan. 26.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

Pvt. Francis G. Woodley, Co. C, 15th Inf., having been found guilty of drunkenness, assault with intent to kill, and of using threatening language, was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for two years." (S. O. 6, D. C., Jan. 25.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., is granted 1st Lieut. James H. Frier, 17th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 25.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 7, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Co. M, 19th Inf. (S. O. 16, D. M., Jan. 26.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, 1897, is granted Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 26.)

Lance Corpl. Denis H. Cotter, Co. E, 21st Inf., was on Feb. 3 appointed Corporal, vice Free, discharged.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHAS. A. WICKOFF.

Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., is relieved as Acting Judge Advocate, Dept. of Colorado, and will join his company. (H. Q. A., Jan. 25.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Col. James S. Casey, 22d Inf., is announced. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

The leave granted Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 9, D. T., Jan. 27.)

We are indebted to 1st Lieut. J. A. Dapray, Adj. 23d Inf., for a "Roster of Commissioned Officers" of the regiment corrected to January, 1897. The Roster does typographical credit to the regimental press. From a recent roster of non-commissioned officers we note that Sergt. Maj. J. E. Orr has held that position for nearly eleven years and Principal Musician C. L. Jones for ten years. The senior 1st Sergeant, E. Eridres, Co. E, dates from Feb. 15, 1888; the senior Sergeant, J. D. Bogler, Co. from 1883, and the senior Corporal, Norman McLeod, from 1883.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Hosp. Stwd. Robert M. King, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Pvt. Alvin E. Farr, General Service, Recruiting Station, No. 211 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky. (H. Q. A., Jan. 27.)

ARMY BOARDS.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; Augustus C. Maccomb, 5th Cav.; John H. Gardner, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Jan. 28.)

A board of survey, to consist of Maj. Charles A. H. McCauley Q. M.; Capt. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., and Gonzales S. Bingham, A. Q. M., will assemble at the General Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Pa., from time to time, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies in or damages to property received at the depot during the remainder of the present calendar year. (H. Q. A., Jan. 29.)

The following named officers will, until further orders, compose the Post Exchange Council at Fort Monroe, Va.: Capt. George G. Greenough, 4th Art.; 1st Lieuts. William P. Duvall, and William B. Homer, 5th Art. (G. O. 5, Artillery School, Jan. 31.)

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen.; Maj. John J. Clague, S. D., and Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, will assemble at the Recruiting Station in the Phoenix Block, corner of Seventh and Cedar streets, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25, for the purpose of ascertaining the loss or destruction of certain personal property, belonging to members of the recruiting detachment, caused by fire. (S. O. 10, D. D., Jan. 21.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Geo. F. Chase, Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav., will meet at Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 28, to report upon the merits of a tent invented by Pvt. Richard Wilmot, Troop H, 3d Cav. (Jefferson Barracks.)

COLLEGE DUTY.

Capt. William A. Kimball is relieved from further duty at Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Ore. (H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

FEB. 5.—Capt. William Harding Carter, 6th Cav., to be A. A. G., with the rank of Major, Jan. 29, 1897, vice Wilson, deceased.

Capt. Thomas Henry Barry, 1st Inf., to be A. A. G., with the rank of Major, Jan. 29, 1897, vice Babcock, promoted.

Capt. John Lapham Bullis, 24th Inf., to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, Jan. 29, 1897, vice Bates, promoted.

1st Lieut. George Burwell Davis, 4th Inf., to be C. S., with the rank of Captain, Jan. 29, 1897, vice Osgood, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Tobey Cushing, Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub., to be Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub., with the rank of Colonel, Jan. 26, 1897, vice Sullivan, who vacated on accepting commission as Commissary General of Subsistence.

Maj. Charles Patrick Eagan, C. S., to be Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub., with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 26, 1897, vice Cushing, promoted.

Capt. Henry Brown Osgood, C. S., to be C. S. with the rank of Major, Jan. 26, 1897, vice Eagan, promoted.

S. Henry Bell, of Pennsylvania, to be Post Chaplain, vice Blaine, deceased.

Col. John M. Wilson, C. E., to be Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier General, Feb. 1, 1897, vice Craighill, retired.

Lieut. Col. Charles Augustus Wikoff, 19th Inf., to be Colonel, Jan. 28, 1897, vice Casey, 22d Inf., retired.

Maj. Charles Crook Hood, 7th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 28, 1897, vice Wikoff, 19th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf., to be Major, Jan. 28, 1897, vice Hood, 7th Inf., promoted.

Lieut. Col. M. V. Sheridan, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel.

Maj. J. B. Babcock, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. John Monro Banister, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Angel Island, Cal., Jan. 21. Detail: Capt. Chas. Humphreys, Henry C. Danes, 1st Lieuts. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art.; Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. George Le R. Irwin, Edward P. O'Hern, Addl. 2d Lieut. Lloyd England, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 8, D. C., Jan. 19.)

At Fort Meade, S. D., Jan. 28. Detail: Maj. Camillo C. Carr, Capt. Argalus G. Hennisee, Edward A. Godwin, 1st Lieuts. Matthew F. Steele, Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav.; Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg.; Addl. 2d Lieut. William D. Chitty, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 10, D. P., Jan. 22.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 5. Detail: Capt. Frank West, Louis A. Craig, Augustus P. Blockson, 1st Lieuts. Hugh J. Gallagher, Edward C. Brooks, John P. Ryan, 6th Cav.; Charles D. Rhodes, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Herbert A. White, August C. Nissen, 6th Cav.; Abraham G. Lott, George T. Summerlin, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Stout, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 27, D. E. Feb. 1.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Myer. Detail: Capt. L. A. Craig, Lieuts. J. A. Harman, H. A. White and H. H. Stout, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Jan. 30.)

A garrison courtmartial will convene at Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 29, for the trial of Pvt. William N. Dearing, Hosp. Corps, Detachment, he having objected to trial by summary court. Detail: Capt. James O. Mackay, 1st Lieuts. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Patterson, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 28.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Feb. 5. Detail: Capt. George Mitchell, Asher C. Taylor, 1st Lieuts. Hamilton Rowan, Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, Moses G. Zalinski, Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Lieuts. Dwight E. Aultman, Harry F. Jackson, Addl. 2d Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 27, D. E., Feb. 1.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Jan. 29. Detail: Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg.; Capt. Leopold O. Parker, James S. Pettit, 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 2d Lieuts. Amos H. Martin, Lincoln F. Kilbourne, James N. Pickering, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 12, D. C., Jan. 26.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for two months with permission to go beyond sea is granted Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, is relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, and will report at Fort Sherman, Idaho, for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 25th Inf.), to 10th Inf., Co. C, to date Jan. 1, 1897, vice Wooley, resigned. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, promoted from 2d Lieutenant 23d Inf., to the 25th Inf., Co. H, to date Jan. 6, 1897, vice Devol, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, promoted from 2d Lieutenant 7th Inf., to 12th Inf., Co. H, to date Jan. 7, 1897, vice McCarthy, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

Additional 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Goodale, 23d Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 25th Inf., Co. D, Jan. 1, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Burkhardt, promoted. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

Add. 2d Lieut. Benj. H. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 23d Inf., Co. E, Jan. 6, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Normoyle, promoted. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

Add. 2d Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 18th Inf., Co. F, Jan. 6, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Hays, resigned. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 10th Inf., recently promoted, join station on expiration of leave. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, 25th Inf., will remain on duty with 23d Inf. until April 10, 1897, when he will join company. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 12th Inf., proceed to join company. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

The following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. B. J. Burt, from 10th Inf., to 25th Inf., Co. D, 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Goodale, from 25th Inf., to 23d Inf., Co. E. 2d Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., from 23d Inf. to 10th Inf., Co. A. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., pending his change of station, will make not to exceed four visits to Providence, R. I., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages and mortars. (H. Q. A., Feb. 3.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 3.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list and will repair to their homes: Commy. Sergt. John C. Budds, Fort Douglas, Utah; Principal Musician Jacob Lester, 17th Inf., Fort Columbus, New York; Sergt. George Blunt, Troop M, 3d Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Sergt. Charles Heiman, Co. A, 23d Inf., Fort McIntosh, Texas. (H. Q. A., Feb. 3.)

Pvt. Edward J. Bayliss, Hospital Corps Detachment, having objected to Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 17, c. s., Jefferson Barracks, he is relieved as a member of said court and Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav., detailed in his stead.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, 1897, is granted Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 2.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George DeShon, Asst. Surg., is extended twenty-four days. (H. Q. A., Feb. 2.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 2.)

Leave for three months to take effect on or about Feb. 20, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 2.)

The following transfers are ordered: Commy. Sergt. George P. Castle (appointed Feb. 1, 1897, from Sergeant Major, 8th Inf.), now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, to relieve Commy. Sergt. Loring A. Bond, who will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. (H. Q. A., Feb. 2.)

Ord. Sergt. I. B. Henry will proceed to Fort Macon for duty. (Fort Niagara, Feb. 1.)

Corpl. W. Mats, 2d Art., is detailed on extra duty as school teacher. (Fort Warren, Feb. 1.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Taggart, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Feb. 1.)

2d Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., transferred from Battery G to C and now attached to Battery M, will remain on duty with said battery. (Fort Warren, Feb. 4.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Feb. 10. Detail: Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, Capt. Edmund K. Russell, William P. Van Ness, 1st Lieuts. John Pope, Jr., John T. Honeycutt, Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg.; William L. Kenly, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 30, D. E., Feb. 4.)

The cadets of the practice-ship Chase, U. S. R. C. S., were pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Chapin at a dance at Ballast Point, Tampa, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22. Saturday evening, Jan. 22, the officers and cadets attended an informal dance at the Tampa Bay Hotel. Capt. Henry Bateman Rogers, R. C. S., and Mrs. Louisa Mitchell Thomas, of Tampa, were married at Tampa last Tuesday evening.

Appointments of cadets to the Military Academy, West Point, have been made as follows: James C. Hackenberg, Milton (17th Dist.), Pa.; Frank C. Arnos, Sidney (4th Dist.), Ohio; Lewis Brown, Jr., Newport (1st Dist.), R. I.; Wade H. Shipp, Cordele (3d Dist.), Ga.; Samuel B. Liggins (Alt.), Coney (3d Dist.), Ga.; Henry A. Bell, Burlington (4th Dist.), Kan.; David A. Norton (Alt.), Topeka (4th Dist.), Kan.; William M. Cooley, Rome (7th Dist.), Mich.; Archie M. Koon (Alt.), Auburn (28th Dist.), N. Y.; David E. Stewart, Greenwood (9th Dist.), Wis.; George R. Reed (Alt.), Rhinelander (9th Dist.), Wis.; Frank B. Reid, Oskaloosa (6th Dist.), Iowa.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs cleaned up its executive calendar Feb. 4 by ordering a favorable report to be made on every nomination before it. The only case in which there was any question was that of Capt. Thomas Henry Barry, of the 1st Inf., nominated to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, vice Maj. John B. Babcock, promoted. No protest of any kind was received, despite the fact that Capt. Barry had been passed over the heads of many officers his senior in the service, and in the absence of protest the committee decided that there was no reason why the nomination should be held up.

The retirement of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th U. S. Inf., promotes Lieut. Col. Edward Moale, 3d, to Colonel, 15th; Maj. F. E. Lacey, 17th, to Lieutenant Colonel, 3d; Capt. A. W. Corliss, 8th, to Major, 17th, and 1st Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th, to Captain.

Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and Mr. Thomas Lane, representing the Maxim-Nordenfolt Company, have signed an agreement for the manufacture by the latter firm of one hundred Maxim automatic one-pounder guns. The Ordnance Bureau has also purchased a six-pounder Maxim semi-automatic gun for test with a view to adopting it for service use.

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A correspondent of the New York "Sun" asks: "Why are the chevrons in the National Guard worn points down, while in the Army they are worn points up?" In reply the "Sun" says: "They are not worn points up in the Army; but they are worn so by non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps and by the cadet officers at West Point. The proper way to wear a chevron is point up. The reversed chevron was not ordered because of any cowardice at Fort Fisher, as your blue-jacket friend told you. General Orders, 31, series of 1851, Headquarters of the Army, directed that chevrons be worn points downward; therefore they had been worn points up. This knocks out your 'Fort Fisher cowardice' story. The National Guard naturally follows the Army regulations." To this we may add that chevrons were adopted in the British service by a G. O. of July, 1802. They are there worn point down, unless below the elbow, when they are worn point up. British artillery corporals wear chevrons of rank in front of their caps, above the band, in addition to those worn on the sleeve. In the British Army chevrons are worn on the right arm. They are worn in the British Navy on the left arm, not as badges of rank, but of good conduct or efficiency. The chevron is one of the devices with which shields are "charged," known in heraldry as "ordinaries." Ordinaries consist of mechanical figures. "Common charges" in heraldry, consisting of animals and other devices, not coming within the limitations of mechanical drawing. The lion is the device most frequently met with. The etymologists derive the word chevron from capron, meaning a rafter. Capron comes from capra, a goat—a rafter bearing some fancied resemblance to a goat's back when butting. If the chevron represents a rafter, it is obviously improper to present it point down. It is equally improper if, as some think, it represents either the bow of a saddle or an arrow-head, the point of the arrow being always up in the army.

"Lippincott" for February has its usual allowance of fiction in a long romance of adventure and treasure trove by Clarence Herbert New, called "Under the Pacific." Besides this there are several short stories and a varied feast of articles upon many subjects of interest, such as "A Vanished Civilization" in South America, the "Southern Side of the Industrial Question," "Marrying in the Fifteenth Century," and several poems, etc.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"The Steam Navy of the United States," a history of the growth of the steam vessel of war in the U. S. Navy, and of the Naval Engineer Corps. With numerous illustrations. By Frank M. Bennett, Passed Asst. Engineer, U. S. N. Press of W. T. Nicholson, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Topography Made Easy." A complete course for staff college, promotion, and the militia competitive examinations. Compiled by James Corballis (late Royal Irish Regiment). Gale & Polden, Ltd., London. Price, four shillings. Post free to any part of the world.

"The Military System of Sweden," and other papers selected for publication. No. 12 Government Printing Office, Washington.

"Relations of the Navy Line and Staff." The practical content of the line. Inquiry into the operation of the U. S. Statutes upon officers of the Navy.

"The Ambassador of Christ." By James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. Author of "The Faith of Our Fathers" and "Our Christian Heritage." John Murphy & Co., New York.

"Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth." By Sydney George Fisher. Author of "The Making of Pennsylvania." Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

"Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." By William Milligan Sloane, Ph. D., L. H. D., Professor of History in Princeton University. Vol. II. The Century Company, New York.

"Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States," November, 1896. Corrected to Jan. 6, 1897 (with three diagrams). Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.

"The Naval Pocket Book." By W. Laird Clowes, Fellow of King's College, London; Honorable Member of the Royal United Service Institution; Life Member and Gold Medalist of the United States Naval Institute. Neville Beeman, Ltd., London, E. C.

"Journal of the United States Artillery." The New Polarizing Photo-Chronograph at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and Some Experiments with It. A Report to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, U. S. A., by Dr. Albert Cushing Crehore, Assistant Professor of Physics, Dartmouth College, and Dr.

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George Owen Squier, 1st Lieut., 3d Art., U. S. A., Instructor Department of Electricity and Mines, U. S. Artillery school. Artillery School Press, Fort Monroe, Va.

"Questions and Answers on the Theory and Practice of Equitation for the Course of Squadron Training." Topography made easy. A complete course for staff college, promotion and the militia competitive examinations. Compiled by James Corballis. By Maj. A. J. R. Van Cortlandt (3d K. O. Hussars). Gale & Polden, Ltd., London.

"Christian Vellacott," the journalist, or "The Slave of the Lamp." A story of Jesuitism, royalism, and republicanism. By Henry Seton Merriman. Author of "With Edged Tools," "The Sowers," etc. New York American Publishers' Corporation.

"Nor Wife Nor Maid." By Mrs. Hungerford (The Duchess). Author of "Peter's Wife," "The Duchess," "The Three Graces," etc. New York American Publishers' Corporation.

"Facing the Flag." By Jules Verne. F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

"Massasoit." A romantic story of the Indians of New England. By Alma Holman Burton. Illustrated by George W. Bardwell. The Morse Company, New York.

"Boss Bart, Politician." A Western story of love and politics. By Joe Mitchell Chapple, author of "The Minor Chord," etc. F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

"A Professional Lover." By Gyp. Author of "Bijou's Courtships," "Chiffon's Marriage," etc. Translated by Mrs. Edward Lees Coffey. F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

"Noble Blood." A Prussian cadet story translated from the German of Ernst Von Wildenbruch of the German Army by Charles King, U. S. A., and Anne Williston Ward. And "A West Point Parallel." An American story by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

"Mr. Bailey-Martin." By Percy White. Author of "Andria," "Corruption," etc. New York American Publishers' Corporation.

Macmillan & Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York, publish "Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," by F. C. Stebbing, M. A., Chaplain and Naval Instructor, Royal Navy. It is a very complete work of instruction on this subject, containing 328 octavo pages of handsomely printed text illustrated by numerous diagrams. The last chapter contains a number of miscellaneous examples to exercise the ingenuity of the student. The price of the book is \$2.75.

We have already given the title of the work on Röntgen Rays and Phenomena of the Anode and Cathode, by Edward P. Thompson, M. E., E. E., published by D. Van Nostrand Company, at \$1.50. It is a new book on a new subject, illustrated by sixty diagrams and forty-five half-tones, with a frontispiece portrait of Dr. Röntgen. It gives a very complete account of the present practice and past development of the new science of radiant energy developed within and from a discharge tube. The book is conveniently arranged according to the German system of numbered paragraphs containing cross references. It treats of the history of electrical investigation from Faraday in 1831 through a number of experimenters, to the present time.

Secretary Herbert has accepted an invitation from the Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Commerce to visit that city on Feb. 17, when it is expected that Adml. Bunce's squadron will be engaged in the proposed blockading evolutions at that port. The details of the plan of evolutions has not been given out, but it is said, that the ships being generally of heavy draft, making it hazardous to attempt to enter the harbor, they will be obliged to lie well off at sea, lying in wait for some of the smaller craft that will be selected to run the blockade. The Port Royal Naval Station will be used as base of supplies if the blockade is maintained any length of time. The Brooklyn will be unable to join the squadron owing to her recent accident.

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THERE'S TREASON IN THE AIR.

The head of the honored Secretary of the Navy trembles on his shoulders, and before this reaches our readers it may be that he will have fallen a victim to a revolution, which he has vigorously and boldly grappled with.

It is much too good a head for any man to be deprived of, except by due process of law, and to that we all must submit with such resignation as we can: Secretary and commoner alike.

The inflammatory torch of sedition was lighted by Capt. Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. S. Indiana, N. A. Station, in some remarks upon the court of inquiry, convened on the U. S. S. Columbia at Tompkinsville, N. Y., for the purpose of inquiring into certain allegations against Lieut. Comdr. Charles O. Allibone and Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. Capt. Waller said:

"The next question is with Mr. Anderson himself. Mr. Anderson makes this request, using the language of Article 1,028. This does not seem to be a coincidence. He has used the exact language of the article, and it begins to assume a formal appearance. He has stated that he didn't mean to use this as a report, but he thought that he had a precedent in the case of Boatswain Dwyer. I would rather have selected anything than that one incident, because we have to believe the evidence that is given here under oath by the officers who were immediately concerned with the case, and we see a reprimand administered. I say this with respect to the Department. I don't criticize it, and I say it with all due respect to my superiors, to an officer of high rank in the service, and he is not only reprimanded, but that reprimand is published broadcast through the land without any investigation whatever. You cannot call that an investigation. That again is one of the most of the repugnant things to our Constitution that I suppose could possibly be done. It is a thing that we could expect in an absolute monarchy, and as I have had occasion to refer to Charles Stuart once before, he lost his head for just that sort of thing. That was one of the causes, of course. There was no investigation into this thing at all."

His treason being discovered, the offender should have been at once transported to the tower, or whatever building on this side of the Atlantic may be supposed to correspond to that historic stronghold. Instead of this, he was visited with a demand for an explanation, which demand should naturally have resulted in his fleeing the country. Instead, he boldly stands his ground and thus repudiates:

"2. In explanation I have to say that the language quoted had reference to the conduct of Lieut. Anderson. He had stated that he hoped that his report or request would follow the same course as the resignation of Boatswain Dwyer. He stated that he did not expect an investigation into the charge of 'tyrannical and capricious conduct.' He hoped there would be none, and that he had a precedent in the case of Boatswain Dwyer. He also stated that he had seen the correspondence in the before-mentioned case."

"3. My remarks had reference to his desire that his request might be granted without any investigation into the charges made by him, and to which his attention had been called by the commanding officer. In other words, that the proceedings, so far as Mr. Allibone was concerned, would be in the nature of star-chamber proceedings. His expressed desire was for proceedings repugnant to our institutions—a thing we could expect under an absolute monarchy."

"4. The remarks were made with all respect for the Department, and disclaiming any intention or desire to criticize it or its action. I conceived it my duty, before calling attention, by way of illustration, to the before-

mentioned case; also to the historical illustration, to distinctly disclaim, any intention to criticize or arraign the Department. The allusion was made to point out the manner in which Lieut. Anderson had been guilty of 'unofficerlike conduct,' and the consequent danger to him. The court seems to have understood the intent since no comment was made."

"Now, by my halidom!" the Secretary should have exclaimed when this was received: "Answereth the knave thus? 'Up drawbridge grooms, let the portcullis fall. Station the keepers on the outer wall, and call our trusty guards to arms. There's treason in the air!'"

Alas and alack! romance has departed from this degenerate world, and we have nothing more exciting to end this episode than the shedding of type-writer ink in the form of a reprimand to the officer in question which taketh this shape.

"It was not Lieut. Anderson who issued that reprimand, or who could have caused it to be published as alleged broadcast throughout the land. It was the Acting Secretary that issued the reprimand. These words cannot possibly have reference to any other person."

"Your speech proceeds immediately. 'You cannot call that an investigation. That again is one of the most of the repugnant things to our Constitution that I suppose could possibly be done. It is a thing that we could expect in an absolute monarchy, and as I have had occasion to refer to Charles Stuart once before, he lost his head for just that sort of thing.' The reference to Charles Stuart and the implied threat of revolution could not apply to Lieut. Anderson. They would be meaningless, unless applied to some one in authority who had used his power in a tyrannical manner. It is clear that the person, and the only person, to whom those words were referable, was the acting head of the Navy Department, who issued the reprimand which you were denouncing."

"That an officer of your age and standing should allow himself to use language so directly tending to sedition as this, is a matter much to be deplored. You were referring to the case in which the complaint of Boatswain Dwyer, as to the treatment he had received at the hands of Lieut. Comdr. Charles O. Allibone, was under investigation. The complaint of Boatswain Dwyer, before being acted on, had been referred to Lieut. Comdr. Allibone. His explanation had been forwarded to the Department, and upon careful consideration of Mr. Allibone's own statement of facts, the Acting Secretary deemed that he was justified in issuing the reprimand which you denounce as having been done without an investigation."

"It would not be proper for you, acting as judge advocate of the court, when a ruling of the Department was cited, which, in your opinion, had proceeded without sufficient investigation, to allude in a respectful manner to the fact that, as you conceived, the case was not as well considered, or as thoroughly investigated as it might have been. A respectful criticism of a precedent, made by the action of the Department, intended to lessen its weight by calling attention to facts and circumstances, which, in the opinion of the officer criticizing, had escaped the attention of the Department, would always be allowable. No head of a Department can claim to be infallible; but for an officer of the naval service to use the violent language above set forth, and to denounce the Navy Department by comparing its conduct with that of Charles Stuart, which had caused him to lose his head, and, evidently, in your opinion, justly, cannot for a moment be tolerated. Your conduct on this occasion meets with the severest condemnation."

"The court was remiss in not calling you to order for this violent and unseemly outburst, the meaning of which could not be misunderstood. You will not be permitted, for twelve months from this date, to appear as judge advocate, recorder, or counsel before any naval court or board, and it is hoped that reflection will bring you to a realizing sense of your indiscretion. You will acknowledge the receipt of this communication. Very respectfully,
H. A. HERBERT, Secretary."

This officer may consider himself lucky that he is not going around, carrying his head under his arm, like Saint Denis.

Monsieur de Député Jules Delafosse says: "I consider obligatory military service, such as we have conceived and practiced (in France), the most pernicious agent of social demoralization and national dissolution that exists in the world. I have the well considered conviction that if we permit it to continue for twenty years longer the ravages it has already commenced, there will then be no longer either society or army, there will only be a disintegrated mass of people without bond of union, without discipline, and without cohesion. Military service as at present constituted separates thousands of young men from the center where they have grown up, the careers they have commenced, and the simple and upright lives which they ought to follow, and when after three years of this alienation it gives them back to civil life they turn to it no longer. Many of them have become accustomed to the life of towns, and many wish to remain in the cities, and do remain, becoming workmen without work, needy without employment, discontented and unclassified. The destruction of equilibrium appears to me a great danger of the present day, and I do not hesitate to say that I consider obligatory military service as one of the most powerful agents for recruiting the ranks of revolutionary Socialism." This does not accord with common observation, and it would be well for M. Delafosse to give us some facts. The experience in this country with men who have had military training is that they do not as a class seek great cities. They become the pioneers and

adventurers, and extend the area of civilization and civilized industries over new territory. Nor do we believe that the ranks of socialism are recruited from the army. It may be different in France, but we doubt it.

The "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," by Poultney Bigelow, B. A., which we had occasion to notice several times while it was appearing serially in "Harper's Magazine," has now appeared in two handsome volumes, octavo. It contains numerous illustrations from drawings by R. Caton Woodville, and portraits and maps. One of the finest of these portraits is that of the handsome Queen Luise, whose pathetic story of sorrow and humiliation weaves a thread of romance through this story of Germany's struggle against the tyranny of Napoleon—"a story addressed to people of English speech and tradition, who believe that the strength of government is in the vigor and virtue of the individual citizen." It is a well written, dramatic and interesting narrative of one of the most important epochs in German history. In it the author contrasts the patriotic German volunteer of 1813 with the German professional soldier of to-day, who is becoming more and more permeated with the spirit of caste that led the German army to disgrace after Jena. Mr. Bigelow's narrative suggests the question when an army so allied in its spirit and habits to everything that is un-American is the best model for us to follow. He draws this moral from his studies in German history: "In these pages we may see that great military results have been achieved by patriotic citizens who volunteered for active service when their country was in danger. Their example should teach us the importance of insisting that each able-bodied citizen must know the duties of a soldier. It is surely not too much to ask that each member of a free country should surrender at least one month in every year to exercises which shall qualify him to defend that country in the event of invasion. Our historical traditions make us dislike large, standing armies, and for that reason ought we the more readily to adopt the measures that shall in a moment of danger make us a nation in arms. No country can maintain its liberty unless it is ready to fight for it, nor can that fight end well unless the fighting is done by the whole body of the people. The nation that has to employ mercenaries may purchase temporary security, but the price becomes higher as the years go by, and in time that people will surely sell its liberty as the price of mere existence."

THE CADETS IN WASHINGTON.

Acting upon instructions from Secretary Lamont, Adj. Gen. Ruggles on Thursday sent an order to Col. Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy, rescinding the order issued a few weeks ago for the cadets to go to Washington on March 4 to take part in the inaugural ceremonies. This order is based on the theory that the Senate is opposed to the cadets being interrupted in their studies. The orders for the naval cadets to take part in the inaugural procession have been suspended, pending further consideration of the subject but it is expected that Secretary Herbert will follow the course adopted by Secretary Lamont. The trifling matter of expense does not enter into the question in the least.

In conversation with a representative of the "Journal" this week, General Miles said: "The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has power through the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to order the cadets of either Academy anywhere. Personally, I very strongly approve of their coming to Washington and participating in every inauguration. Aside from the fitness of their coming, in the light of their relations to the Government present and perspective the occasion of the peaceful transition of the executive power from one administration to another is a grand and solemn spectacle, and full of meaning to the impressionable minds of the young cadets. There is another view of the situation also which favors their coming. They are a part of the military organization of the country, and while I have just referred to the peaceful succession of administrations which has always been a proud boast of the Republic, there is always a possibility of an unfortunate emergency, when force might be exerted from misguided, disappointed minds to interfere with the orderly induction into office of a new chief magistrate. On such an occasion the presence of the cadets would be of value to insure the obedience of law. I do not share the adverse view of some who argue that a journey like the one proposed is a disastrous interruption of the work of the Academies. The studies and drill of each are difficult and exacting, and an occasional holiday is advisable and beneficial. An opportunity to travel through the country and become familiar with our greater cities, particularly the seat of government, is one that should not be lost by any citizen or soldier. The cadets will be properly equipped with overcoats, heavy sleeves, etc., so that the danger from exposure to bad weather will be eliminated. I trust that the coming of the cadets, for their own sake, and to add dignity to the occasion, may become a regular part of every inauguration programme. The necessary expenses can be met from the ordinary funds available for the Academies."

In response to the House resolution the Navy Department reports that \$12,000 will be required to put the Constitution in proper seaworthy condition to be towed in ordinary favorable weather from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington, D. C.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1897.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ryan returned to the post on Thursday evening and were for several days the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Torney. On their route to Fort Myer, Lieut. Ryan's station, they paid a brief visit to friends in Philadelphia. Mrs. Ryan received the guests at the cadet german on Saturday afternoon. The dance was begun at about 3 and lasted until 5 o'clock. The leaders were Cadets Dorey and Cheney. The following were among the couples dancing: Mr. Munton and Miss Davis, Mr. Longan and Miss Cruikshank, Mr. Trott and Miss Annie Davis, Mr. Bricker and Miss Spurgin, Mr. Woodruff and Miss Mason, Mr. Hall and Miss May Craney, Mr. Stone and Miss Bessie Craney, Mr. Moses and Miss Ward, Mr. Benchley and Mrs. Hazzard, Mr. Hammond and Mrs. King.

On Saturday evening a cadet concert was held in the gymnasium. On Saturday evening of the present week there will be a cadet hop.

Relatives of Cadets Van Duyn, Granger and Solelie have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

On Monday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club, formed this winter, met at the quarters of Col. George B. Davis. Previous meetings have been held at the quarters of Lieut. Winslow, Prof. Fiechger and Lieut. Cronin.

On Tuesday afternoon Prof. Michie delivered a lecture before the members of the Ladies' Reading Club. Subject—"Sound."

On Tuesday evening after 8 o'clock and again on Wednesday afternoon and evening, there will be an exhibition of posters in Schofield Hall. A small fee will be charged for admittance, and the proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to a charitable object, of which Mrs. Edgerton is the patroness.

Much good work is being accomplished by the Ladies' Sewing Circle, which meets on Friday morning of each week at the quarters of Prof. Michie. The ladies are devoting the result of their labors to aid Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop in her work among cancer patients in New York City.

Cards have been received for the wedding of Miss Anne Chiffelle Hawkins, daughter of Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th Inf., and Lieut. Robert Lee Howze, 6th Cav., which will occur on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at the Post Chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at 7:30 P. M.

Col. John M. Wilson's many friends at the post tender him hearty congratulations upon his recent appointment as Chief of Engineers.

The one hundredth-night hop will take place on Saturday evening, Feb. 20.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

Jan. 31, 1897.

Official circles have been very quiet for several weeks. With the exception of one ball in post hall the post has settled into a non-amusement pursuing life since the New Year. The band concerts in the hall on Tuesday and Friday evenings are very popular and well attended, both by the post and the town residents. Principal musician Klein's solos are new and interesting features of the Friday night concert.

Capt. and Mrs. W. V. Richards entertained Dr. and Mrs. Skottowe, of Coeur d'Alene, at dinner on Wednesday.

A theater party, composed of Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Allen, Misses Sue and Bessie Bacon, Mrs. Woodward, Lieut. C. W. Castle, Lieut. L. S. Sorley and Mr. Gil. Allen, went to Spokane Saturday, returning the next day. The trip was a very enjoyable one, and was the first theater party from this post to visit Spokane.

Nearly all the officers and their ladies attended St. Luke's Chapel on Thursday evening, to hear Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of Idaho and Washington.

The Whist Club is having some exciting and enjoyable meets this winter. The club met at Mrs. W. K. Wright's on Wednesday, and at Mrs. Whitall's on Saturday evening.

Dr. C. Merriam, of Spokane, was a guest of Surg. Maj. Brechemin on the 25th inst.

The colonial masked ball on the 22d proximo, will be held in the new city hall in Coeur d'Alene.

Mrs. Daley, wife of Q. M. Sergt. Daley, has been very ill for a week, but is now convalescent.

Acting Steward Arnold, while skating on Lake Coeur d'Alene, near the parade ground, this week, broke through the ice and sank out of sight in the water. Luckily there was a comrade near, who, when Arnold reappeared, held out to him a stick by which he was rescued.

A genuine fire alarm was sounded on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, caused by a burning chimney at the residence of Band Leader Klein. The promptness with which the entire garrison responded showed to what perfection the command has been brought in this important drill. A large number of soldiers were in Coeur d'Alene at the time, but they made very good time getting to the post when the field gun banged.

The report of the target firing for the year 1896, recently received from Headquarters Dept. of the Columbia, gives the palm to Co. D, 16th Inf., by one point. The next highest score, 571, was made by two men, Pvt. Watson, of Co. G, 16th Inf., and Sergt. Frank Powell, 14th Inf.

Many of the crack sharpshooters of the 16th here are looking forward to a mighty contest next summer at the annual Army Competition and seem willing to back the Krüg-Jorgensen against all other small arms.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following orders have been issued:

JAN. 28.—Capt. J. A. Stamm, extension of leave granted for 10 days.

1st Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash, to Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J.

Commanding officers of Hudson and Chandler to perform anchorage duty during absence of anchorage steamer Manhattan.

JAN. 30.—1st Asst. Engr. H. W. Butler, extension of leave granted 30 days.

FEB. 2.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, to report at Department on completing his duties as member of board to examine Revenue steamer Wolcott.

Chief Engr. C. T. Coffin, detached from Bear, to report at Department.

Chief Engr. W. J. Phillips, transferred from Wolcott to Bear, temporarily.

Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, granted 15 days' extension of leave.

1st Lieut. W. G. Ross, granted 30 days' extension of leave.

FEB. 3.—Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins, to Philadelphia and New York on inspection duty.

1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, to Philadelphia as assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

Capt. W. D. Roath, granted 20 days' extension of leave.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Lieut. Fuller has assumed the duties of secretary and treasurer of the officers' mess, and is conducting improvements in the interior arrangement of the club rooms. It is difficult to conceive of any good reason why this post of sixty or more officers, wholly dependent upon one another for amusement or diversion, has no better place of resort than this dilapidated, antiquated, cramped and inconvenient little shanty, while labor and material are abundant and the officers of the club have frequently called the attention of the authorities to the urgent necessity of appropriation for this purpose. The finances of the mess are in excellent condition and the management admirable. Considering the disadvantage of construction, the place is in about as good a shape as it can be made, but it indisputably compares most unfavorably with other messes at the various large posts.

Miss Huston has departed for Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Hoppin was a recent visitor at the post.

Mrs. Taylor, of Fort Leavenworth, has been the guest of Lieut. Scott. Lieut. Newcomb is soon to take advantage of a month's leave, to recuperate from a severe attack of the grippe.

Lieut. Macdonald, who has been a sufferer for some weeks with a nervous affection of the skin, is "on the mend."

Mrs. Sturgis has returned from St. Paul.

Lieut. Balson was the guest of Lieut. Sawtelle last week.

A party of twenty-five drove into Junction City last Monday to see "Faust," with Morrison in the role of "Mephisto," ably supported by his good company.

The "Cotillon Poudre" mentioned in the last issue, given by Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Poltz and Mrs. Macdonald, was one of the brilliant hits of the season. The decorations of the hop room, consisting of flags, banners, screens, lanterns, Persian tapestry, settees, rugs, Oriental stools and couches, were most skillfully and tastefully arranged. Tall shaded lamps shed their mellow glow over the rich scene, into whose wealth of color and comfort strode the stately prototypes of our ancestors. It was a renaissance of the powdered and ruffled epoch of our colonial history—when elegance and ease were the birthright of gentle blood. Just such a scene might have spread itself before the hearth of our pleasure-loving forefathers. The cotillon was conducted by Lieut. Scott, assisted by Lieut. Poltz. Through a series of smart original figures the courtesying throng was led, "triumphant with laughing eyes and the rush of fluttering garments." The favors, which were numerous and varied, were clever and pretty little tokens, specially ordered from "New Amsterdam." The hour-hand of the clock in the tower overhead was nearly horizontal when, with magic transformation, the ballroom was suddenly converted into a banquet hall. Unfortunately there is a time limit to such revelries.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. and Brevet Maj. Charles Bendire, U. S. A., retired, died Thursday, Feb. 4, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Alexander H. Loughborough, a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, who died there Jan. 28, was a brother-in-law of the late Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes, U. S. A. M. Martini, the inventor of the rifle bearing that name, died Feb. 1 at Frauenfeld, Thurgau, 21 miles from Zurich, Switzerland.

Gen. John Dunlap Stevenson, who died at St. Louis, Jan. 22, aged 76, served gallantly during the war with Missouri troops, attaining the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers and receiving the brevet of Major General for his services. He was mustered out in January, 1863, and the following July was appointed Colonel of the 30th U. S. Inf., was afterward assigned to the 25th Inf., and was honorably discharged at his own request Dec. 31, 1870. He had the brevet of Brigadier General in the regular Army for gallantry at the battle of Champion Hill, Miss.

Two veteran Army officers on the retired list, both having the same surname, died recently within a few hours of each other. Brevet Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith, Colonel at St. Louis, Jan. 28, and Brevet Maj. Gen. John Eugene Smith, Colonel at Chicago, Jan. 29. Gen. A. J. Smith, who died at St. Louis was graduated from the Military Academy in 1838 and promoted to the 1st Dragoons, attaining a captaincy in 1847. He served in the Mexican War and afterward saw much frontier service, being in many engagements with hostile Indians. He was promoted Major in August, 1861, and in the following October was appointed Colonel of the 2d California Volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed a Brigadier General, and in 1864 a Major General of Volunteers. During the war of 1861-65 his services were most distinguished and gallant, and his brevets ranged from Colonel to Major General. In 1866 he was promoted Colonel of the 7th Cav. and resigned May 6, 1869. He was re-appointed Colonel of Cavalry by act of Congress on Jan. 22, 1889, and the same day placed on the retired list. His wife and his son, William Beaumont Smith, were at his bedside when he died. Gen. John Eugene Smith, who died in Chicago, went to the front in 1861 as Colonel of the 45th Illinois Inf., was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1862, received the brevet of Major General for gallantry in action, was mustered out in April, 1866, and the following July was appointed Colonel of the 27th Inf., being afterward assigned to the 15th and 14th Inf. He held the brevets of Brigadier General and Major General in the regular Army for gallantry at Vicksburg and at Savannah during the war. He leaves three sons, one of whom is Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Niagara. Such is the record in brief of two gallant officers who have deserved well of their country.

Col. George Meade, who died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, was a son of the late Maj. Gen. Geo. Gordon Meade, U. S. A. He was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from 1860 to 1862. Leaving there he went to the front as 2d Lieutenant of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry; in 1863, was appointed Captain and A. D. C. of Volunteers on the staff of his father, and received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry, etc., in the field. In 1865 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 9th U. S. Inf., and promoted Captain in 1866; was assigned to the 1st Art. in 1871, and resigned Oct. 1, 1874. He held the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular Army. After resignation he went into business in Philadelphia, where he was prominent in social and other circles. His death will cause much sorrow to a large number of relatives and friends.

Another distinguished veteran has recently passed away. Brevet Maj. Gen. Albion Parris Howe, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, who died at East Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25. We shall give a notice of Gen. Howe another week.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 29.—Asst. Surg. H. La Motte granted sick leave six months from Jan. 29.

P. A. Eng. O. W. Koester, detached from the Cushing and ordered to duty with the Ericsson, Feb. 5.

Lieut. C. A. Stone (retired) resignation accepted from Jan. 31.

Capt. M. Miller, appointed senior member, Board of Torpedoes, Feb. 3.

Medical Director C. H. White appointed president Naval Examining Board, N. Y., Feb. 1.

Surg. H. Wells appointed member Examining Board, N. Y., Feb. 1.

JAN. 30.—H. D. Lazelle reappointed fleet pay clerk Asiatic Station, from Dec. 26.

Pay Clerk H. D. Lazelle, appointment revoked as fleet pay clerk, Asiatic Station, from Dec. 26.

FEB. 1.—Paymr. J. B. Redfield, detached from the Minneapolis on relief about April 1 and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. T. J. Cowie, detached from the Monocacy on relief about April 1, and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, when detached from Mare Island, to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

Paymr. E. B. Rogers, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Minneapolis per steamer Feb. 17.

Paymr. A. Peterson, detached from Naval Home Philadelphia, Feb. 20, and ordered to the Monocacy per steamer March 13.

FEB. 2.—Asst. Gunner A. S. Mackenzie, ordered to Navy Yard, League Island, temporarily.

Comdr. F. M. Green, retired from Feb. 23, 1897.

Ensign R. H. Leigh, to the Naval Academy, Feb. 20.

Sailmaker F. Watson, detailed as Steel Inspection duty, Munhall, Pa., and ordered to League Island Yard, Feb. inst.

FEB. 3.—Asst. Engr. George W. Danforth, to the Navy Yard, N. Y.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

FEB. 5.—Maj. R. W. Huntington, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Marine Corps, vice Tilton, retired.

Capt. C. F. Williams, to be Major, vice Huntington.

1st Lieut. H. K. White, to be Captain, vice Williams.

2d Lieut. Elsha Theall, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice White.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

FEB. 1.—Comdr. Joseph B. Coghlan, to be Captain.

Lieut. Comdr. William I. Moore, to be a Commander.

P. A. Engr. William N. Little, to be a Chief Engineer.

Asst. Engr. Cleland N. Offley, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A delegation of Philadelphians appeared before the House Naval Committee, Jan. 22, and urged an appropriation of \$320,000 for the improvement of the basin and dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard.

The Panama Canal Company is negotiating for 3,000 laborers in Jamaica for work on the canal, which is progressing favorably.

Word was received at the Navy Department on Feb. 1 that the U. S. S. Alliance, Comdr. Manney, used as a schoolship for naval apprentices, went ashore Saturday night, Jan. 30, at Cape Henry, Va. A wrecking tug was sent down and reached the Alliance at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The Alliance was floated without assistance and arrived at Newport News, practically uninjured Monday.

Frequent inquiries having been made as to the origin of a bill recently sent out to the line officers of the service, we are requested to state that it was not prepared by the Naval Association, nor is it approved by the Association.

"The Engineer" reports that during the past year all the principal English firms engaged in the construction of refrigerating machinery have been very busy. One has fitted five steamers to carry approximately 1,000 tons of meat each, and two to carry each about 2,000 tons of meat. One steamer is now being fitted up to carry approximately 3,000 tons of meat, and the company has also in hand refrigerating machinery for four large mail steamers for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and twelve machines for the English Government, to be fitted on board warships and cruisers for the preservation of food for the crew. The company has supplied refrigerating machines to the Russian and Austrian governments. A large number have been supplied to breweries, chemical works, margarine works in England and other countries, and several important meat works have been fitted up with refrigerating machinery in South America and Australia.

Officers of the Navy Department are discussing the risk that is run in sending the battleship Texas to Galveston, owing to the liability of the vessel's grounding on the bar at the entrance to the harbor. It is said that the ship can pass the bar safely only with a very high tide and a perfectly smooth sea. The Department was averse to sending the Texas to Galveston, but owing to the great pressure that was brought to bear by the citizens of Galveston, the order was issued. After her visit to Galveston, the Texas will go to New Orleans, where she and the battleship Maine will represent the Navy at the Mardi Gras festivities.

Bids will shortly be advertised for by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department for the construction of workshop and storehouse at Mare Island.

A dispatch in a New York newspaper on Thursday morning stated that Mr. Henry W. Cramp, treasurer of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, had written an unpleasant letter to Secretary Herbert, complaining of \$350,000 being held up by the latter since July last. Mr. Cramp has written a letter denying this in which he says: "Neither \$350,000 nor any other sum belonging to the Cramp Company has been held up by the Navy Department since last July. Neither I nor any one else connected with the Cramp Company has written any letter to Secretary Herbert, in the remotest, answering to the description given in the dispatch. The statement is, therefore, wholly false, destitute of the slightest foundation and without even the faintest shadow of pretext."

A board, consisting of Capt. Merrill Miller, Comdr. George A. Converse and Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, has been appointed to meet at Newport, R. I., to examine into and consider the relative desirability for various naval uses of Whitehead and Howell torpedoes.

The crew of the U. S. S. Texas gave a ball in Webster Hall, New York City, Feb. 4, which proved a great success. The march was led by Chief Engr. W. S. Moore and Mrs. Moore, and by Gunner's Mate J. W. Scanlon and Miss Maude Smith.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.
Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
At San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.)
Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.
(Training-ship.) At Newport News, Va. Feb. 1, from her annual cruise. She went ashore Jan. 31 just outside the Virginian Capes, but got off without damage.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)
Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 27, for Lambert's Point.

RANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.)
Left La Libertad, Jan. 21 for El Triunfo.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.)
At Chemulpo, Korea.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.)
At Marcus Hook, near Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, hemmed in ice. To go to League Island, Pa. Some seventy feet of the ship's bottom on the port side, it is reported, has suffered injury from scraping some rocky obstruction recently.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va. Will return to Montevideo.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.)
At Smyrna.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.)
Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for Charleston, S. C., Feb. 4.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Freemont (s. d.)
At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.)
At Nagasaki, Japan. Will leave for home Feb. 9, via Suez Canal.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover.
At Beaufort, Feb. 4.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.
(Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)
Left Newport, R. I., Jan. 19, on a cruise, the itinerary of which is as follows: Arrive Barbadoes, Feb. 19, leave Feb. 19; arrive St. Kitts, Feb. 26, leave March 11; arrive St. Thomas March 13, leave March 23; arrive La Guayra March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.)
Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., for Charleston, Feb. 4.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.)
At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf.
At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.)
Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 4, for Charleston, S. C.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.)
At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.)
(Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.)
At Bangkok, Siam, to protect American interests.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crownshield (n. a. s.)
Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 4, for Charleston, S. C.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.
Left New York Navy Yard, Feb. 1, for Hampton Roads, Va.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.)
Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Acapulco, Mexico, Jan. 29, for San Diego, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers.
(n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.
At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.)
At Mersine, Syria.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.)
Sailed Jan. 23 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.)
At Tangku, China, near mouth of Peiho River for winter.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.)
At San Diego, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.)
Left Jacksonville, Fla., for Key West, Feb. 1.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.)
Postoffice address is Key West, Fla. At Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.)
(Flagship.) Left Hampton Roads for Charleston, S. C., Feb. 4.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.)
At Hong Kong, China.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.)
Left Acapulco, Mexico, Jan. 31, for San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood.
At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic station.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)
Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 1.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (s. d.)
At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)
At the New York Navy Yard.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.)
Watching for filibusters. Address Key West, Fla. Will be relieved by the Marblehead.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. J. B. Coghlan.
At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.)
(Flagship of the squadron.) At Villefranche.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.)
At Philadelphia, Pa. Preparing for her winter cruise.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.)
At New York.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)
At New York Navy Yard. Expects to be ready to leave the yard Feb. 8. To visit Galveston on Feb. 16.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.)
Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship).
At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury.
Left League Island, Pa., Feb. 4, for Hampton Roads, Va. Is to cruise off Florida coast, watching for filibusters.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship).
At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.)
Was at Shanghai, China, Jan. 25.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (s. a. s.)
At Montevideo.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser.
(s. d.) At San Diego, Cal., where she will remain for the winter.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vesel.) Lieut. F. Swift.
Palatka, Fla. Address there.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, the Officers' Club was formally opened with a reception given to the officers and ladies of the post. Invitations had been issued to the officers and ladies of the 24th Inf. for the reception from 8 until 11, in response to which nearly all were present. The clubhouse, which was built by the officers of the 16th Inf. several years ago, has been purchased by the officers of the 24th. The whole house has been repainted and put in good repair by the new occupants.

Though the furnishing has not yet been completed, yet the rooms have assumed a cheerful appearance. Soft rugs have been put down, pictures placed upon the walls, and other furniture is being rapidly added to the rooms. The library, or reading room, has been supplied with desks, chairs, writing material and a number of the daily papers and magazines. The billiard-room has not yet been furnished, as the new billiard table has not yet been received, but it is expected that all will soon be in place. The officers of the new organization are: President, Capt. Brereton; Vice-President, Capt. Dodge; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. Jackson. Lieuts. Ducat and Black are on the Board of Directors.

The reception on Tuesday evening was a very enjoyable affair, nearly all the officers and ladies being present to join in the house-warming. A musical programme had been arranged by Lieut. Jenks. Mrs. Girard and Miss Taylor rendered some very pretty vocal selections. Lieut. Jenks also sang a few pieces, which were received with great applause. Light refreshments were served.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Kent entertained Gen. and Mrs. Penrose at dinner during the week.

On the evening of the 7th Lieut. Gurney gave a box party at the Grand Opera House, in the city, to Miss Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustine, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. Pritchard, of the 9th Cav., and Miss Mitchell.

The post school here, under the direction of Chaplain Allen Allensworth, is in a flourishing condition. It has a membership of 120 students. The course of instruction, besides having the regular primary classes and classes in grammar, arithmetic, history, etc., has also classes in printing, telegraphy, clerkship (such as making out company and regimental papers), signaling, etc. The interest taken in the school by the enlisted men is gratifying in the extreme to the chaplain, who takes great interest in this part of his work. The graduates in the course in clerkship are generally detailed as company clerks, or as clerks in the Adjutant's office, Commissary or Quartermaster's Department, and are always efficient in that kind of work. There are few schools in the Army that are run on the plan of the one at Fort Douglas, at least if there is very seldom heard of. A school of this kind is very useful, and should be encouraged in every post in the United States.

The religious services conducted by Chaplain Allensworth are also well attended. At every meeting the chapel is filled by the enlisted men, who take a hearty part in the services. The regiment has a very fine organ, which has just arrived. Until lately the organ has been so poorly lighted that it was almost impossible to read by it at evening services. The enlisted men, finding that the Quartermaster's Department would not furnish them with the necessary lamps, settled the matter by buying several large lamps from their own pockets.

Gov. Atkinson, of Georgia, accompanied by his military aide-de-camp, Capt. Brown, of the 1st U. S. Cav., visited the post last week. With the Governor was also a party of ladies. They were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Kent at their quarters, and the regimental band gave a complimentary concert in their honor.

On the evening of the 22d the officers gave a delightful informal hop in the post amusement hall.

Mrs. Lieut. Ducat gave a very pretty card party to some of the officers and ladies of the post on Wednesday evening, the 20th. Pretty prizes were awarded the winners, and delicious refreshments were served.

At the regular meeting of the Canteen Council a dividend of \$1 per man was declared.

One of the largest events of the season was the dance given on Friday evening, Jan. 29, in the post hall by the officers of the 24th Inf. Over a hundred invitations had been issued, and besides the officers and ladies of the post there were present a large number of the society people of Salt Lake City. The scene upon entering the hall, brilliant with light and glowing with the warmth of color, was cheerful, indeed. The east end of the room was tastefully draped with three large flags, which completely covered the wall. In the middle of these flags, making a very pretty center piece, were stacked a number of small silk guidons. Around the room and completely hiding the walls, were hung a number of large garrison flags. The balcony occupied by the musicians was nearly hidden by the flags and evergreens, tastefully draped around it. In the center of the balcony were fastened two large silk Army colors, which set off the drapery to advantage. Intermingled with the National colors were fastened figures woven from sprigs of evergreens, the dark green of the cedars blending harmoniously with the red, white and blue of the flags. From the four corners of the ceiling to the center ran long streamers of red, white and blue bunting. At the center they met and were supported by a wreath of

evergreen. Alternating with the bunting ran long ropes of cedar, caught up here and there so as to hang in graceful festoons from the ceiling. All in all it was a lovely scene, and one in keeping with its military surroundings. The music was excellent, the floor perfect and dancing was a delight. It was near midnight when the dancing ceased, and the guests repaired to the officers' club rooms, where a delicious supper was served. A long table had been arranged in one of the rooms on which were spread the tempting viands. The table was beautifully decorated with garlands of smilax interwoven with red and white carnations. Chairs were arranged around the rooms and the dainty refreshments were served to the many guests who occupied them. The guests were received by Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Ducat and Mrs. Brett.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

As the "Army and Navy Journal" has foreshadowed, the Navy Personnel bill was killed on Wednesday last. It met its death at the hands of the House Naval Committee, which, by a vote of seven to four, decided to postpone indefinitely its further consideration. The members voting against the motion were Representatives Hulick, Wilson, Hall and Tate. Members of the sub-committee who urged the submission of the bill to the full committee, charge that Chairman Boutelle is responsible for the death of the measure, which is strongly opposed in the Navy itself. They say that if Mr. Boutelle had given any encouragement whatever to Mr. Hulick, that gentleman would have submitted the measure as finally reported before the close of the first session of the present Congress. As it was, Mr. Hulick, although bringing the matter to the attention of Mr. Boutelle on a number of occasions, failed to receive the consent of that gentleman to his request to be allowed to submit the bill to the full committee. The "Journal" has already exclusively described the contest that took place, and how, in Mr. Boutelle's absence, Mr. Hulick brought the bill to the attention of the committee with the result that that body voted to give it special hearings beginning on Wednesday last. Mr. Boutelle was present at the Wednesday meeting. The first section was read and amended so that "warrant officers" composed one of the corps of the service. The second section was taken up. An hour had been by this time devoted to the consideration of the bill. Mr. Hall voted to adjourn until Friday, when there would be further consideration of the sections of the bill. A vote taken on the motion resulted in its loss—five voting for and eight against. Mr. Cummings then offered an amendment that further consideration of the measure be indefinitely postponed. In support of his motion he stated that there were only twenty-eight days of the session remaining; that even if a favorable report was made there would be little chance of the bill getting through the House, with the multitudinous private interests clamoring for hearing, and even if the House passed it there was no chance of getting it through the Senate. Mr. Boutelle did not say anything, but it was evident that he endorsed Mr. Cummings' remarks. A vote was then taken with the result given above. It is very doubtful if such a bill could be passed under the most favorable conditions, in view of the opposition to it in the service itself.

Members of the House who are familiar with the contest between Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Hulick, are now wondering what other interest of the latter will suffer from the hands of the Committee's chairman. Representative Wilson announces his intention to introduce a measure at the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and he feels confident that there will be no danger of its failing before the close of the next regular session, or at least before the expiration of the next Congress. It is said that just as soon as the extra session convenes, a rule will be reported by the House Committee on Rules providing that no legislation other than that of a tariff character shall be considered, and from the temper of members who have been sounded, it is evident that such a rule will be adopted.

ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN.

The cruiser Brooklyn left League Island on Jan. 30 to avoid the ice jam in the Delaware, the intention being to take her to Cramp's Ship Yards. On account of the ice she was unable to make her way up the Delaware, and turned down stream. At Schooner Ledge she struck an obstruction, entailing serious damage, the double bottom compartments under the engine and fire room filling with water. This was the maiden trip of the cruiser since she was put in commission. The engines worked smoothly as well as the electrical appliances. The steering gear and rudder stood the trying test in the heavy ice beyond expectations.

It is estimated that the cost of the repairs made necessary by the accident will be about \$25,000. Secretary Herbert on Monday received a report from Capt. F. A. Cook, commanding the vessel, in which he said:

"The pilot, an experienced and apparently intelligent man, said the tide was favorable and he advised strongly that I go to Marcus Hook, and tie up at the ice piers, and thus be ready to go on a favorable tide on down the river. Being convinced that it was my best course, I determined to go, having previously called a second pilot from one of the tugboats to keep the ranges with him, being desirous to use every safeguard that could be suggested. The ship steamed readily through the ice and handled perfectly. I was about to congratulate myself upon the success of the whole movement, when she struck while passing Schooner Ledge, and while she was on the range of the best water and having the assurance of such from the pilot; the navigating officer, Lieut. McCrea, and myself, also keeping the range. From all the facts at present within my knowledge, I feel that the accident came from no neglect of precaution or judgment on my part."

An examination of the bottom of the cruiser by a diver has developed the fact that the Brooklyn is not injured to the extent at first supposed and that Capt. Cook was not to blame for the accident. On Feb. 1 the Captain made a request to the Department for the appointment of a court of inquiry, but none has yet been appointed. The diver's examination indicated that seventy feet of the ship's bottom had suffered by contact with a rock. The starboard side is apparently intact, the garboard strike on the port side, was denied and broken in places beginning directly under the Captain's bridge and extending to about the center of the ship. The repairs will be made at the League Island Yard.

Ensign M. H. Signor, U. S. N., of the Castine, is a guest of Ensign Lay H. Everhardt, at his residence in Washington.

THE ARMY MAGAZINE RIFLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We are informed by extracts from official reports which appear from time to time in the daily press, that the new 30-caliber magazine rifle, while more accurate at short ranges (500 yards) is less accurate at long ranges than its predecessor, the 45-caliber rifle.

The Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, page 20, shows that for 10,000 rounds fired from each of the two rifles, both being held in a fixed rest, that the mean radii of the groups from the center of impact is in favor of the new rifle, and in the ratio of 61 to 77. This obtains at the 500-yard range.

Must we understand, from what is stated in the reports of the general rifle practice for the year that the projectile which has the capability of clustering better at 500 yards than does its competitor will scatter more in continued progress to greater ranges?

The conditions present are simply these: The 30-caliber bullet, which has a muzzle velocity of 2,000 f. s., passes the 500-yard range target with a remaining velocity of 1,141 f. s., whereas the 45-caliber bullet, with a muzzle velocity of 1,300 f. s., passes the same target with a velocity not exceeding 830 f. s.

Let us now return to the original point of firing, employing reduced powder charges in both rifles, the one giving a muzzle velocity of 1,141 f. s. and the other a velocity of 830 f. s., are we then to presume that the grouping for the less velocity bullet at the 500-yard range will be more favorable than for the one which travels in so much less time over this interval, and which in the instance first cited gave the greatest accuracy.

If this be true, then the shooting qualities of the new 30-caliber rifle at 1,000 yards' range is indeed inferior to that of the Springfield 45-caliber. If it be not true,* then the ambiguous statements well calculated, though probably not intended to produce this impression, should be qualified.

It would perhaps be better to state the case more moderately and in these terms: The new service rifle, without the wind gauge, is less reliable in the hands of a soldier on the target practice ground than the old service rifle, with the gauge. If the conditions were reversed the new rifle should then assert its natural superiority both in point of accuracy and efficiency.

The condition of efficiency relates more particularly to the danger zones for long ranges, as it is admittedly true that excellent clusters of shots (so-called accuracy) may be obtained by bullets having unusually high trajectories, but with danger zones so restricted as to make the practice useful only where the range is determined.

The question then resolves to this, shall we or shall we not have a wind gauge for the new rifle, the conditions being such at the target range that we cannot conveniently "get on" or "hold on" the targets, especially at long ranges under the existing order of things. Are the conditions of service such as to justify impaired accuracy at target practice, by the omission of a wind gauge that the soldier may the better qualify himself for the actual circumstances of the battlefield.

On one point we must all agree, that as the new magazine rifle is our service weapon whatever of criticism there is required to be passed upon it by officers of the Army should be done understandingly. If it be intended to show that the sights of the arm are not in accord with the views of the sharpshooters of the Army, the ballistic qualities per se of the rifle, it is thought, should not be disparaged on insufficient grounds.

The foregoing remarks are induced by a communication from an ex-officer of the Volunteer Cavalry of our Army, who is himself an expert marksman and earnest student of the Military Art.

Referring to a late official report, he says: "I only know of it from mention of the daily newspaper; for the undeviating inaccuracy of which I have such knowledge, that I shall be not at all surprised to know there is no report of the kind."

*Conditions of special test (Fixed Rest).	
Wind 3 to 6 o'clock, 32 miles per hour.	
"30 caliber 230 grains bullet, normal charge 38.6 grains smokeless powder, 500 yards range—mean radius (shots) from center of impact	.70
"30 caliber 230 grains bullet, reduced charge 22 grains smokeless powder, 500 yards range—mean radius (20 shots) from center of impact	.93
Assimilated 1,000 yards range	1.63
Time of flight, 2 1-5 seconds.	
"45 caliber 500 grains bullet, normal charge 68.6 grains black powder, 500 yards range—mean radius (20 shots) from center of impact	.75
"45 caliber 500 grains bullet, reduced charge 32 grains black powder, 500 yards range—mean radius (20 shots) from center of impact	1.27
Assimilated 1,000 yards range	2.02
Time of flight, 3 1-5 seconds.	

In this connection we give extracts from a report by Colonel Thomas Ward, U. S. Army, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Department of the East, to the General commanding the Department, in regard to target practice with small arms during the year 1896. He tells us that the 30-caliber magazine rifle, adopted in 1892, was not well tested under service conditions till 1896. The commanding officers of the companies of the department submitted their views of the new weapon to Col. Ward, and on their statements he has based his report. In this he says:

"The arm being such a radical departure from the one heretofore in use, has naturally to contend with the prejudice on the part of many old soldiers; but the new magazine rifle seems to gain in favor the more it is used, and the better it becomes known, and has already won a favorable impression in comparison with other arms; it is probably among the best of small arms ever devised by mechanical ingenuity, being practical, serviceable and a weapon of great power in the hands of well-instructed troops, while in the hands of experts it is the general belief that with sights similar to those of the Springfield rifle, it would be a marvel of accuracy at long as well as at short ranges.

"The officers who commanded companies and who conducted small arms practice in this department during the past year are practically unanimous as to the necessity of lateral adjustments of the sights with a view to correction for drift.

"A great majority of those who have had experience in target practice with the new rifle are also strongly in favor of the attachment of some simple but strong device in the shape of a wind gauge.

"The practice has clearly demonstrated that in firing with the magazine rifle accuracy diminishes as the range

increases. As compared with the Springfield rifle, the new arm is found to be more accurate at short ranges, less so at wind ranges, and much less so at the long ranges. The bullet of the new magazine rifle has been shown to be highly susceptible of deflection by wind.

"In the interest of economy, as well as with the object of maintaining the efficiency of the service in respect to small arms practice, I strongly recommend the building of a target range somewhere in the vicinity of New York City, which will be available for the use of all troops stationed in New York Harbor. The experience of the past year has shown that target practice on any of the reservations around New York must necessarily be attended with great risk of life and limb. This also applies with but one or two exceptions to every artillery post in the department. Some provision should be made for small arms practice at Fort Myer, Va., Washington Barracks, D. C., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The use of the ground at Marshall Hall, Md., has not been sanctioned by the War Department; the reservation at Fort Washington, Md., has been examined, but does not afford a suitable rifle range; the cost of constructing butts at Washington Barracks for short range practice would be very great, and would not ensure entire safety."

THE PROVERBS OF JACOB THE SOLDIER.

Hear, O my son, and receive my sayings and profit thereby:

When the recruiting sergeant enticeth thee to enlist, consent thou not.

For thy days shall be full of labor and thy hands be blistered with wielding a long handled shovel.

He that joineth the gallant 14th, the same shall become weary with the "bull-ring," and he shall become stoop-shouldered carrying heavy packs.

A stone is heavy and the sand weighty but the knapsack on a practice march is heavier than both.

Happy is the soldier that getteth an extra duty job, for his pay shall be greater than that of a non-com, and he walketh not post at night.

An "excellent" character is rather to be chosen than big finals, for when thou hast blown thy money in thou mayest desire to re-enlist, and unless thy character be good much correspondence may ensue.

He that frequenth Vancouver gin-mills, the same shall be sick unto death; yea, his head will become swollen larger than the head of an Orion football player.

He that frequenth Vanmouver gin-mills, the same will be in the guard house and he shall not escape the stomach-pump.

My son avoid them, pass not by them, turn from them and pass away.

Be in thy bunk when general check is made lest the Officer of the Day bear witness against thee.

A prudent man deposits his money with the paymaster, but the foolish ones wrestle with the black bottle and the saloon man laughs at their folly.

He that hath money and lendeth the same at 20 per cent. per month, shall have money to burn and can buy a pruncheon in our populist State.

Know thy General and Special Orders well, that thy four of guard may be pleasant, and then the Officer of the Guard annoyeth thee not.

When thou prayest, pray long and earnestly that the 14th may soon get a change to Fort Thomas, for then thy transportation will be large, and Cincinnati is a goodly city.

WHO WROTE THESE VERSES?

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

There are several old Army songs, of which from time to time I have heard snatches, but which I have never been able to hear in full. One is about—

"The dragoon bold, he knows no care;
He rides along with his unkempt hair.
Oh, where is the man who can compare
To the dragoon bold of the Army."

Another.

"Old Billy Greer, Bueno Commandante,
Didn't catch the Indios,
Because he didn't want to (to)."

Then still another that was written by one of our officers when the Army was at Corpus Christi, containing the words, "And some will go home, my boys." I have thought that perhaps a query in the "Journal" might bring forth the words of these songs from some of our veteran officers and feel that their publication would be of interest. Soon they will be lost. Will you kindly make efforts to obtain them and oblige yours truly,

In the days of the "Old Army" Billy Greer, the "Bueno Commandante" of the song, then a Lieutenant of dragoons, was once lost while out hunting. His life was despaired of, but finally he turned up at the post, nothing the worse for wear. At a dinner given by the mess, in honor of his safe return, the surgeon explained that never thinking that Greer would return alive, he had composed his epitaph, which he thereupon quoted:

"Here lieth the body of Billy Greer,
Whose mouth was slit from ear to ear;
Stranger, tread lightly o'er the sod,
For, if he gaps, you're gone by—"

Everyone enjoyed the epitaph, except him, in whose memory it was composed. He challenged the doctor, and it was only after some effort that an adjustment was made.

DRAGOON.

A correspondent of the London "Times" recently wrote from Hong Kong giving some particulars of the conditions of the Japanese shipbuilding programme. The five years' programme has been extended over seven years. The second-period programme should have been completed by 1906. Hitherto the Naval Estimates of Japan have been under \$5,000,000, but the present projects would involve a much greater outlay, while, at the same time, the standing army is to be largely increased. The correspondent points out that, although at the present time the force is maintained at extraordinarily small cost, the increased cost of living, and consequently of labor, which is growing rapidly, is likely to obstruct to some extent the progress of the building programme. He points to other causes which will operate in the same direction, such as the loss due to recent catastrophes, the expense of the war, the Formosan expedition, vast subsidies to merchant shipping, and the cost of repairing the captured Chinese vessels.

A St. Petersburg dispatch, Jan. 29, says: "A specimen of the armor plate from the American Bethlehem Works has been tested with successful results. The delivery of the second half of the company's big contract for the Sebastopol is thus assured."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. E. asks—It is understood that retired officers of the Army and Navy are exempted from the provisions of Sec. 1703, R. S., and may hold other appointive or elective office under the General Government and draw the salary of such office without affecting their rights to retired pay. Is this a fact and to what extent is it limited, and does it extend to diplomatic or consular appointments? Answer—Retired officers may hold any office without affecting their pay, except in the diplomatic or consular service of the Government. The law is specific and says: "Any officer of the Army and Navy who shall accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service shall be considered as having resigned his said office."

G. O. P.—If you are "near-sighted" you cannot become a commissioned officer, either in the Army or Navy, in any grade.

C. S.—If you can get the consent of your parents or guardian, and are morally and physically qualified, you are eligible to enlist as an apprentice in the Navy up to seventeen years. With your schooling and attention to duty, you should stand every chance for an early promotion to a petty officer. You could not rise to a commissioned officer from the ranks. Boys are enlisted as third-class apprentices and receive \$9 per month. After a six months' cruise deserving boys receive \$10 per month, and after one year's service \$11 per month. When they qualify as seamen they receive from \$19 to \$24 per month. You can enlist at Newport, R. I., or Boston, Mass., or Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. I.—If you received an appointment to West Point you would have to appear before an Army board for mental and physical examination on the 1st of March. If you passed you would be admitted to the Academy the following June.

F. G. C.—Write to the Superintendent, U. S. M. A., for a copy of the Cadet Register, which contains the information you desire.

S.—There are now no vacancies in any of the Staff departments of the Army.

G.—The Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy is a Lieutenant Colonel in his corps (Engineers), but while holding the position has the rank and pay of Colonel. (See Secs. 1310 and 1334, Rev. Statutes.)

H. H.—Capt. Jack Crawford, Chief of Scouts, is living, and is at present, we believe, on a lecturing tour, under the direction of D. W. Robertson, 29 Park Row, New York City.

REX.—In cases of re-enlistment the declaration of the recruit is not filled in. See note under head of "Directions" on back of enlistment blank.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Army clerks you refer to are now appointed through the Civil Service. Hospital Corps men have ample leisure to study and at the same time do their duty thoroughly, if they so desire. As you live in New York, why not cross to Governors Island and ask information at the Post Hospital as to qualifications for enlistment, etc.

RUFUS asks: (1) Are eligibles for 2d Assistant Engineer in Revenue Cutter Service retained on list until appointed; if not how long do they remain on eligible list? (2) Can a person in naval service apply for civil service examination without first obtaining consent of the Secretary of the Navy? Answer.—(1) Eligibles for the grade of 2d Assistant Engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service are usually retained on the reserve list for one year, or until the next examination. (2) He must obtain leave.

INQUIRER asks: If the reports are correct to the effect that Maj. Burbank, U. S. A., stated that Gen. McLewee, of the New York Guard, in criticizing officers of the general staff "had violated one of the principal articles of war, that regarding disrespect to superior officers, and that immediate court martial and dismissal would follow in the regular Army?" Answer.—Maj. Burbank is an officer of too much experience ever to have made any such statement as this. No Inspector General in the Army would have been called to account for making such a report as Gen. McLewee did. On the contrary, he would have been more likely to have been reprimanded for neglecting to make such criticisms if the occasion called for them. Some years ago the Inspector General was taken from the staff of the Department Commanders, and placed under the sole direction of the Secretary of War and the General Commanding the Army, so that they would be entirely free in their criticism of Army matters. No one connected with the Army is exempt from their criticism, except the Major General Commanding. Besides, Maj. Burbank is detailed to the Governor's staff solely for the performance of certain specific duties, and is a man of altogether too much sense to meddle with what does not concern him.

H. E. K.—There is a demand in the Navy for second-class machinists, from 21 to 35 years of age, of perfect bodily health. The pay is \$30 per month, the term of enlistment three years. The nearest recruiting station to Chicago is Philadelphia (League Island), or Washington, D. C.

BLUEJACKET.—Coal passers are not being enlisted at Boston Navy Yard at present. Coal passers receive \$22 per month; 1st class firemen, \$35; 2d class firemen, \$30. The clothing outfit is furnished by Navy Department. Enlisted men are not allowed leave until arrears are to Department are paid.

"T."—The next vacancy for civil engineer in the Navy appointed from civil life will occur in 1898. Examinations for eligibility are usually required, but instances are on record where appointments have been made without examination. The examination consists in testing the candidate's knowledge of civil engineering for naval purposes. There is no limit to the number of civil engineers who may be appointed.

G. A.—The old artillery tactics were published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City, and the manual you desire is contained therein. If you write Messrs. Appleton you may be able to get a copy.

An accident of a very remarkable nature occurred last month in Devonport harbor. For many months past the Admiralty have been engaged in deepening the channel into the dock yard, and lately attention has been turned mainly to the demolition of Cremyl shore. The work is taking much longer to complete than was expected, and drilling barges have been working day and night at the mining operations. In the evening, about seven o'clock, one of these vessels, the Delta, having drilled and charged a chamber, removed to a safe distance from the area of explosion. By some means, however, probably on account of the strong wind and current, she drifted back over the charge, which exploded before the danger was discovered. The force of the explosion capsized the vessel, and threw the forty-seven men on board into the water, from which all but two were rescued. The vessel was, of course, seriously damaged, and it was feared that she would sink.

MAMIE'S SONG.

My love wears a jacket of blue,
With a sabre girt on to his side,
He's gallant and tender and true,
And has promised to make me his bride;
Oh, my heart's full of love to the brim
(Its light in my eyes you may see)
For the bliss of my marriage to him
And the pride of his marriage to me.

O, the marriage! the marriage!
A soldier—a soldier is he!
The lady that rides in her carriage
Might envy my marriage to me.

With a bonny red rose in my hair
I wait to receive him at night,
And he teases for half of my chair
Till I almost fall off with delight;
But, e'er it should happen like that,
A strong arm about me he slips
And before I know what the boys at
He's breathing his love on my lips.

O, the marriage! the marriage!
No lovers so happy as we,
The lady that rides in her carriage
Might envy my marriage to me.

I bring him no fortune in wealth—
No jewels or laces so fine,
But the best of good spirits and health
And the flower of twenty is mine;
And he has no miserly hoard,
No trappings of title or birth,
But the heart of a man and his sword
For Columbia, the pride of the earth!

O, the marriage! the marriage!
The bride of a soldier to be!
The lady that rides in her carriage
Might envy my marriage to me.
—WILLIAM STOKES.

THE GREATER NEW YORK.

Some Statistics Showing How Big a City It Will Be.
(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Much has been written concerning "Greater New York," but few have any conception how great a city it will be. Only London will exceed it in population, wealth and business. Its area will be 306 square miles, or 195,840 acres. It will have an estimated population of 3,430,000. Its bonded debt will be \$216,471,593. Its annual tax budget will exceed \$55,000,000. The assessed value of its real estate (New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island) will amount to \$2,307,091,000. Its parks and park lands will comprise 7,336 acres, not counting several noted roadways, such as the Harlem Speedway and the Coney Island Boulevard, which are under park control.

It will contain sixty-four monuments and statues, including Grant's tomb, to be dedicated next April. It will have forty-eight cemeteries, comprising 3,600 acres, and containing a silent population of 4,000,000. Its public schools will contain 326,000 pupils and 7,282 teachers. Its police force will aggregate 6,509, and its firemen, 2,125. New York and Brooklyn alone have 2,138 miles of streets and 991 miles of sewers. The capacity of the waterworks will be 503,700,000 gallons, and the miles of water mains will number 1,378.

Within this mammoth city there will be 1,093 churches, with 720,771 parishioners, and 300,000 Sunday school scholars. The sitting capacity of the churches is 469,159. The aggregate value of church property is \$68,718,000. There will be sixty-three libraries, containing 1,921,000 volumes, thirty art galleries, fifty-four theaters, with a seating capacity of \$8,000; eleven halls for music and oratory, with a seating capacity of 38,000, eighty-one clubs of established social standing, having 48,000 members, two big universities and ninety-three other educational institutions.

There will be 112 hotels within the city, not to mention several thousand Raines law "hotels." The city will have seven bridges across the Harlem and one across the East River. Another East River bridge has been started, and one across the North River is projected. There are thirty-three different ferries. The forty-five lines of street railway carry 792,000,000 passengers every year over 464 miles of track. There will be upward of sixty exchanges and other commercial organizations. There are 218 banks and banking institutions in New York and Brooklyn alone, and the clearings of the Clearing House aggregate \$28,000,000,000 a year. The big city will transact considerably more than one-half the foreign commerce of the country.

A NAVY OFFICER IN UNIFORM.

The New York "Sun" spins a galley yarn about an officer of the Navy stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard who went in uniform to the Suspension Bridge, New York, to meet a friend. He is supposed to say:

"When I landed at the bridge I got permission, as a special favor, to go up on the second story landing to meet my friends as they got out of the train. Several people piped me off as I went up the steps, and that was the beginning of my finish. I stood there gazing at two trains as they disgorged themselves without being interfered with. When the third one came up a man got out, came up to me and said:

"Which is the way to the Kings County El?"
"I don't know," I answered.
"Why don't you know?" he answered.
"I don't know that either," was my reply, and he passed on, glaring back at me as if he would enjoy nothing more than taking my scalp. By this time the next train was in, and a woman got out and made for me.
"Which way do you get to the Navy Yard?" she asked.
"Go down stairs and take the car under the bridge to your right, madam," I answered.
"Can't you go down and show me the way?" she queried next.

"I'm sorry I can't," I answered, and I'll be blamed if she didn't let in and say that I was a disgusting thing and asked me what I was paid for. Just then a man came from the opposite direction, clutched me angrily by the arm, and shouted: "What in hell have you got the Coney Island sign on the Brooklyn El steps for?" When I told him I didn't know he let adjectives and exclamations enough drop to startle a Kentucky Colonel, and added that he'd be blamed if he wasn't going to find out why I didn't know, and wound up by asking for my number.
"I haven't any number," I said.

"'Taint true," he shouted. "Every bridge employé has a number and I demand yours. He went on hurling epithets at me until he was enveloped in the crowd from the next train. I straightened up as high as I could, thinking that if I assumed a military air it would be a protection, but it didn't work. Although standing with heels and knees together, toes out at an angle of forty degrees, chest out, and shoulders thrown back, and chin held high in the air, my posture didn't produce the desired effect. Soon I became aware from a series of short whistles, such as are commonly used to summon a boot-black or caddy, that some one in the crowd from the next car was making persistent efforts to attract my attention. It was a man. I turned to cast a withering glance. He grabbed me by the elbow with his umbrella handle, harnessed me up to him, and said: 'Although there are signs in the cars prohibiting people from indulging in a certain pastime, either in the cars or on the platform, the man who sat next to me coming on the bridge spit on my foot, and I want to make a complaint against him. There the son-of-a-gun goes now.' I thought of what Bill Nye said when he was writing about one of his personal difficulties with an enemy: 'I clinched my teeth and struck him with a bed slat. If you don't believe it I can show you the clinched teeth and the bed slat.'

"The fellow had his foot there all right, and he thought he had his man, but he could prove nothing. I told him that I could say nothing except that I regretted the occurrence, and I promised him that it should never happen again, and reminded him that although the offense was a heinous one there was no specific penalty for it. I was unable to arrest the offender, and would have to let him go. He thanked me again and again, and said he was glad to know that along with other improvements the bridge officials had secured such intelligent employés.

"I was about used up by this time and kept wondering if my friends would ever come. Surely they'll be on the train just coming in, I thought. It came to a stop, and a young, fairly well-dressed woman motioned to me from the platform. Not noticing anything unusual I hastened up to the car and found to my distress that she had a baby about three months old in her arms. She said she had a very heavy basket in the car and rather suggested by a motion toward the baby, as she drew up to me, that I take that while she went in after the basket. But I didn't catch on and rushed in and grabbed the basket by preference. When I came out with it she said she thought she'd better take the basket down the steps as it had some things in it that she wouldn't have broken for the world, and finally insisted on my swapping it for that darned brat. What did I do? I dropped the basket at the top of the steps, shook the woman, baby and all, and made tracks for the Navy Yard.

"So here I am, or at least all that's left of me. As to my friends, I don't know where they are. I've been pulled and tugged this way and that and yelled at in the last half hour until I feel as if a battle would be too tame."
"I told you young fellows about going out in your uniforms in the United States," said a gray-haired man. "It works in every other country, but it don't go in this," and the young officer groaned.

SHELBAK ON "BARNAKEL SHARX."

Edditer army & navy gurnle,
Feb'y 2th, dere sur:

I have ben sins last weke in religus seklushun in the kole seller of the Plores club, & I wud be erbledged to the fust loutinent of the Vermont if he wud send a niger over with my wash close & a kome. I has ben continewin my littery work without mutch to ete & I has ritena life of Lord Charles Berrysufd, R. N., manely on my empty stommik.

Wel, wot I wanten say now is that its dam singler abowt them flotin obstrukshuns. Evereboddy nose that they ant ware they is of korse, but they dont isplane to me wy they lets ferribotes & skuners aloan & gese for nuthin but navy ships. I dont think they is obstrukshuns mifself, but barnakel sharx. Barnakel sharx is verry fond of barnakels & wen ships dont do too mutch movin around them barnakels grose ontar them & then the barnakel sharx he chases them ships & bites them & shaws off perpper blaid & plaiten. Betwene Admual Bunce's noo signal koad & them sharx I gess the flete is havina a helofatime.

Wy the Shenudore got rekt in that way—not by signils too, but just by a shark aloan. They was histin in sperits & the whip broke & the esk fel overbord & wun of them sharx swallered it. In about 2 minits that shark was beestly drunk & he begun to do Nite Templer everlushins & occasunly wen he thort of it hede kum bak & rip a big chunk offer the Shenudores bottom & they fired at him with the hole starbud batry, but it didnt do no good & the ship got sunk.

Of kourse that had to be taken owt of sumbuddy, so they cormarsheld the skiper for swarin at the shark, cos it is just as wiked to sware at a barnakel shark as at the Burow of Navygashin. Ever yurs,

T. AP. CATESBY SHELBAK,

Ships riter, U. S. S. Vermont.

S. P.—That wosnt a barnakel shark wot hit the Bruklin but a volkaner. Volkaners is commun around Fillydelfy & is needed to keepe the inhabytants awaik. Most Fillydelfy ships gets over them on weles with a mule pullin.

"Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots, at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable."

A HANDSOME OFFER.

Jan. 28, 1897.

Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War:
Dear Sir—Understanding that the proposed visit of the West Point cadets on March 4, prox., may be interfered with, or even prevented by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for subsistence during their stay in Washington, I beg leave through you, to tender to the cadets, free of charge, the necessary board at the Ebbitt House, and ask that you will consider this hotel at your disposal for the purpose named.
By direction of the Ebbitt House Hotel Company.
(Signed) H. C. BURCH, Manager.

The Emperor has added the penalty of expulsion from the Army to the original sentence of three years' confinement which was imposed upon Lieut. Baron Von Brusewitz, who killed an artisan named Siebemann in a café at Carlsruhe some time ago, for a fancied insult to his dignity as an officer.

THE STATE TROOPS.

9th N. Y.—COLONEL WILLIAM SEWARD.

In nearly every regiment there seems to be one or more officers who, if they did the proper thing, would take the necessary steps to have the little word "ex" put in front of their official titles, and, judging from the condition of some of the companies, the 9th seems to have more than one of this class of officers. Old traditions and obsolete methods do not make the progressive military organization of to-day. On the contrary, they go a great ways toward impairing its usefulness and efficiency, and officers who are not up to date and who can not, or will not, keep abreast of the times, should retire and make room for some one who will. Co. H, Capt. Silsby, held their usual weekly drill on Friday evening, Jan. 29, 1897. At roll-call there was less than twelve files present, and the drill, to be plain, was about as slow and tame an exhibition of military tactics as we have witnessed for a long time, and it did not seem to be the fault of the men, for they were obedient and attentive, and the company seemed to have a bright lot of non-commissioned officers, but the movements, while they were executed in a fairly accurate manner, were not executed in that rapid and snappy manner that is in accord with the spirit of the D. R. The entire drill lacked that element of vim and snap that an energetic and enthusiastic commander would inspire in his men. There seemed to be too much of the "Old Millah" about it. It looked as if no preparation had been made beforehand, no regular course of instruction laid out, but the movements were executed hap-hazard, just as they happened to occur to the captain's mind. A captain should never take command of his company at company drill without first laying out a regular plan for his evening's drill and take the first movement and have that properly executed before going to the next. It would be useless for us to criticize each movement in detail that was executed on this evening. They were all executed in about the same manner. At 9 o'clock the men were given a rest for twenty minutes, after which some more men having reported, enough to make sixteen files front, the company was divided into two sections and placed in command of two of the sergeants to be instructed in the extended order, which, to their credit, it may be said the sergeants did in an excellent manner. But a much better plan would have been to have given the 1st Lieut. a chance to gain some experience, but probably the captain did not desire it for obvious reasons. This is why some lieutenants lack confidence in themselves when called upon to command a company in a battalion drill.

12th NEW YORK—COL. Mc C. BUTT.

In spite of the blizzard that prevailed all day, the members of the 12th Regt. turned out in force on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, 1897, in honor of ex-Col. Heman Dowd, to whom a review had been tendered, and every seat and every available inch of space was filled by the numerous friends of the officers and men, the fair sex being very much in evidence. Punctual, almost to a minute, the assembly was sounded, and the companies formed and massed on one side of the parade, so that when Adjutant's call for battalion formation was sounded, they were in position to form promptly.

The regiment paraded three battalions each, equalized into four commands of 16 files, and were commanded by Maj. uBrns, Maj.-elect Content and Capt. Seiter, respectively. The battalions were promptly and accurately formed and presented to the battalion commanders in excellent shape. The battalions when formed were in line across the drill floor, so that when Adjutant's call for regimental formation was sounded each battalion broke into column, of fours and counter-marching back to the ground formerly occupied by the companies, each battalion executed close column, faced to the rear, first company column left, which made the regimental formation for review in line of masses. It was a very handsome formation and splendidly executed, and the regiment presented a very fine appearance. The mistake, however, was noticed, the colors were with the left center company of the second battalion, instead of the right center company. It was an oversight on the part of the Adjutant.

During the review in line the men were very steady, not a movement was visible anywhere in the ranks. It was noticed that when the reviewing party passed the colors they did not uncover as prescribed in D. R., but simply saluted by raising the hand to the helmet. To pass in review, the battalions changed direction by the left flank, which was very creditably executed. The march past, as far as the alignments were concerned, were faultless, but in the first battalion there was too much distance between the companies. The other two battalions observed proper distance between companies. The salute of the officers were not as uniformly rendered as they might have been. One officer was seen to march past, holding his sword at the second motion of present, with the back of the hand to the front. After passing in review, the regiment formed to the left into line of masses again, and adjutant's call for battalion parade was at once sounded, and the battalions formed as before, and, after being turned over to their respective commanders, regimental parade was formed, the formation being in line, and was executed as well as the limited space would allow. Lieut. Col. Leonard took the parade, and it was a very creditable ceremony. During the sound-off, the men were not as steady as in the review. In the 3d Co. of the 3d Battalion a number of men were seen to move considerably, but aside from this no fault could be found. The manual was exceptionally good. After reports had been received long-service medals were presented by ex-Col. Dowd to the following officers and men:

Class 3.—Col. McCoskry Butt and Maj.-elect Washington Content. Class 4.—Adj. Charles E. Warren, Lieut. Richard V. Z. Croker, Sergts. T. A. Burns, Co. F, and James Farrell, Co. E; Corp. J. J. McGill, Co. H, and Pvt. Charles Thierfelder, Co. A. Hospital Corps medal—Pvts. E. B. Burchell, Co. I; I. Frank, Co. H; William D. Goodall, Co. C; C. H. Menge, Co. D, and William Scott, Co. K. After this the parade was dismissed, and the companies passed in review in excellent shape in command of their respective first sergeants, and marched to their quarters. This concluded the military part of the programme, after which the invited guests were entertained by the officers. Among the prominent guests were Col. Appleton, 7th Regt.; Col. Chauncey, 8th Regt.; Lieut. Col. King, 22d Regt.; ex-Col. Gruger, 12th Regt.; Capt. McLean, 7th Regt.; Capt. Borland, 22d Regt.; ex-Surg. Gen. Nelson Henry, and ex-Adj. Schermerhorn, 12th Regt.

The regiment, on the evening of Feb. 24, will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. Under orders from Col. Butt, the regiments divided into two battalions. 1st Battn., Cos. A, B, C, E and K; Maj. Burns,

Adj. Clark; 2d Batta., Cos. D, I, F, G and H, Maj. Content, Adj. Warren. For the purposes of drills and parades in the army: 1st Batta., Cos. A, B and K, Maj. Burns; 2d Batta., Cos. D, F, H and I, Maj. Content; 3d Batta., Cos. C, E and G. Majors will alternate in command of the 3d Batta. Battalion drills will begin: D, F, H and I, Feb. 9, 17 and March 4; A, B and K, Feb. 12, 15 and March 1; C, E and G, Feb. 10, 16 and March 5. Company drills will be suspended from Feb. 8 to March 6, inclusive. The non-commissioned staff will henceforth conform to the bill of dress as laid down in the Regulations, S. N. Y.

1st BATTERY NEW YORK.—CAPT. L. WENDEL.

The First Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, was reviewed in its armory on the evening of Feb. 2 by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and despite the stormy night the armory was filled with guests who were not to be deterred even by a blizzard from attending the military ceremonies of the 31st season of this well known command. Shortly after 9 o'clock the battery was promptly formed by 1st Sgt. Jansen and turned over to Capt. Wendel, who ordered ranks opened for review. The battery, it is almost needless to say, acquitted itself in the most handsome style, and presented that smart and soldierly appearance so long characteristic of it under Capt. Wendel's administration. During the military ceremonies, the State decoration for long and faithful service was presented to the following: Capt. Louis Wendel, for fifteen years; Lieut. Robt. M. Lyman, for ten years; 1st Sgt. John G. Jansen, for twenty years; and Q. M. Sgt. Geo. Knauer, for ten years. The following members of the battery were presented with 100 per cent. duty medals: 1st Sgt. J. G. Jansen, Sergeants, H. Ringleman, M. Seyfried, and Frank Connell; Corps. W. Jost, H. Clayton, H. Seidel, and F. W. Esper; Guidon Sgt. M. Keller, Lance Corp. O. Zschoge, Trumpeter J. Hawx; Privates, C. Goehms, R. Ireland, C. H. Munger, H. W. Maack, J. E. Mathews, G. H. Cockle, and F. P. Coulter. A very handsome gold watch was presented by the officers and members of the battery to Q. M. Sgt. Geo. Knauer for ten years' service. Gen. Fitzgerald made the presentation with a complimentary speech. There were representatives present from many military and civic organizations, and it would be hard to

mention any who were absent. The social festivities which followed the military programme were fully up to the usual standard, and the several committees were most assiduous in their duties. The chairmen of the same were: Floor, Sergt. H. Ringleman; Reception, Capt. L. Wendel; Arrangement, Lieut. A. S. Hatheway; and Press, Lieut. A. W. Dingleman. Among the many present were Col. S. H. Olin, Maj. Montant and Crocker of the Brigade Staff; Capt. Wilson, Lieuts. Sherry, Jacobus and Koehler, 2d Battery; Capt. Bridgeman and Badgley, Squadron A; Lieut. Com. Kent, 1st Naval Batta.; Capt. Tompkins and Adj. Trueman, 9th Regt.; Col. Green, Asst. Insp. Gen., Capt. Rasquin, 3d Batt.; Capt. Seymour, 4th N. J.; Maj. Ridabock, 8th Regt.; Capt. Thorp and Lieut. Carrough, Batt. D, 5th U. S. A.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Col. Morrell, Insp. Gen. of Pennsylvania, recommends that permission be given allowing the officers of the artillery and cavalry to wear their belts outside of their service blouses and to have the latter cut more closely to the figure. It is also recommended that some detachable device, such as aiguillette, shoulder knots, etc., be adopted which could be attached to the service blouse of officers and men which would serve the purpose of a dress uniform. The great expense of purchasing dress uniforms would be saved the officers and the guard would be enabled to turn out in a little different manner for ceremonies. The above system is in use in several European armies.

The 10th Batta. Athletic Association, of Albany, N. Y., will give a 72-hour continuous bicycle race. The race will be started at 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, and will end Saturday at 10 P. M. Four prizes will be given, the first to consist of a purse of \$200. A track 10 laps to the mile will be built in the armory. Every night the long distance riders will be taken off the track and a number of exhibitions will be given.

The following subscriptions have been added to a fund for a monument to be erected to the late Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter, of New York: 34th Sep. Co., of Geneva, \$75; 18th Sep. Co., of Glens Falls, \$50; Co. A, 7th Regt., \$25; the Rev. William N. Dunnell, of the 22d Regt., \$25; a friend, through Dr. Dunnell, \$25; Brig. Gen. Benjamin Flagler, \$20. The total fund is now \$1,240.

In the shooting at the 7th Regt. Armory Jan. 30 for the Covell and Gazette Trophies, Co. G won the Covell,

with a total of 273, only three points behind the record. The match was open to teams of six, five shots per man standing and five shots prone. The scores of the other companies were: B. 261; F. 261; D. 260; I. 257; H. 256; C. 255; E. 244; K. 242. The Gazette Trophy match, shot the same evening and under the same conditions, was won by Co. B, on a score of 263 points, being 12 in excess of their nearest competitor.

Co. A, 8th New York, have elected Capt. Henry Melville, I. R. P., Captain of the company, and could not have made a better selection. Capt. Melville is an accomplished rifleman and a thoroughly energetic and accomplished officer in every respect.

To promote athletics in the military service, a National Guard athletic association was organized in New York City, Jan. 28, with the following officers: President, Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, 7th Regt.; Vice-Presidents, Comdr. Miller, of the 1st Naval Battalion; Lieut. Col. Luscomb, of the 13th Regt., and Maj. Montant, of the 1st Brigade staff; Secretary, Maj. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt. The object of the association is to encourage all forms of athletic competitions among its members. It later on, an alliance with the A. A. U. is considered advisable, such a course will be pursued. President Schuyler was authorized to appoint an executive committee to frame a constitution and by-laws, to be acted upon at the next meeting of the association. A name for the organization is to be chosen later. Capt. Schuyler says the plan of those interested in the movement is to have the scope of the organization as broad as possible; that it would not only be open to National Guardsmen, but to the regular Army and the Naval Reserves.

The second annual midwinter circus of the Ann Arbor, Mich., Light Infantry, held from Jan. 12 to 16, inclusive, was far beyond the run of ordinary entertainments, and proved an immense success. Among the performers were Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Miller, and Frank and Dolly Miller in beautiful equine exhibitions. The LaMont family from Barnum's circus in acrobatic feats, Del Fuego and Clark and Fox, clowns; La Belle Marie, midair exploits; Boise and Picard, horizontal bar experts; Harkins and Granger, character change artists; Neola, juggler, and others. A high class concert was given every evening after the ring performance. The executive staff were: Capt. Ross Granger, manager; Dean M. Seabolt, assistant manager; Fred Huntoon, secretary and treasurer; Frank B. Miller, equestrian director; Frank E. Case, musical director. Operatic and popular

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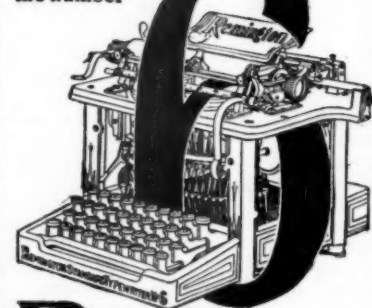
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The February Number of the North American Review

Contains the first of two articles just written by the eminent French statesman,

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,

The French Navy.

M. Clemenceau describes and criticizes severely the plan upon which his Government has proceeded in the construction and development of the Navy, and contends that unless the radical mistakes made shall be corrected the naval forces of France must, in the event of war, fall an easy prey to those of Great Britain.

An anonymous officer in one of the European (Continental) navies discusses the question:

Can the United States Afford to Fight Spain?

From a comparison of the relative strength of both countries on the sea, as well as the relative advantages and disadvantages of attack and defence, he reaches a negative conclusion, holding that the United States could do but little lasting damage to Spain, while the Spaniards could inflict losses upon us amounting to many hundred millions of dollars.

Among other Articles in this Number are:

The Cuba of the Far East, (The Philippine Islands). By the U. S. Minister to Spain.

South Africa and Its Future, By John Hays Hammond.

Medical Experts and the Homicide, By Dr. H. S. Williams.

The New Epoch and the Currency, By G. S. Morison, Ex-Prest. of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Speculation in Damage Claims, By E. P. Prentice.

Will the South be Solid Again? By Marion L. Dawson.

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New York, Feb. 10, 10 A. M. | New York, Mar. 3, 10 A. M.
St. Louis, Feb. 17, 10 A. M. | St. Louis, March 10, 10 A. M.
St. Paul, Feb. 24, 10 A. M. | Paris, March 17, 10 A. M.

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lections, solos, etc., by the Ann Arbor Light Infantry band.
Comy. O'Donohue, of the 69th New York, has been appointed Acting R. Q. M. in place of Fiske, whose resignation has been received.

The recent vaudeville entertainment and reception of G. 69th N. G. N. Y., held at the Lexington Avenue House, without doubt was the best ever given by a company of the regiment. The programme was a model of good taste, while the artists who appeared were carefully selected from among the best. Among them were the Imperial Quartette; J. J. Weston, descriptive callist; G. W. Magee, baritone; Miss Remonda, comedienne; T. N. Mel, vocalist; Pacey and Hanley, sketch artists; Miss May Harding, song and dance artist; Barry Bannon, in a farce, "Duffy's Troubles;" and other performers. The entertainment, which drew a very large number of guests, including nearly all the officers of the regiment, was followed by an order of twenty dances. Great credit is due the managers, who were represented as follows: Committee of Arrangements—Pvt. F. J. Cronin, chairman; Pvt. Cassidy, secretary; Corp Costigan, treasurer; Sergt. O'Donnell, Pvt. Keenan, Pvt. Carney, Pvt. Pallister. Entertainment Committee—Q. M. Sergt. Glynn, chairman; Corp. Hanlon, Corp. Clarke, Sergt. O'Connor, Pvt. Scanlon, Pvt. Kelly (H), Pvt. Lamert. The only criticism we have to make is that the likeness of the enterprising Captain of Co. G, which appears in the programme, makes him appear bald headed

on the left side of his head, while judging from the heavy marks under the eyes one would think he had been to a very lively all night wake. This is a rank injustice on the really handsome features of Capt. Duffy.

The veterans of the 7th New York, together with a number of active members, united in a "Memorial Service" on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 31, in St. Thomas's Church, New York City. The sermon was preached by the chaplain of the veterans, the Rev. C. Claudius M. Roome.

The first subscription ball of Co. A, 22d New York, will be held in the Lenox Lyceum on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, at 9:30 o'clock.

The Athletic Association of the 23d New York will hold its spring games in the armory on March 27.

The 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, N. Y., will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. James McLeer on Thursday evening, Feb. 11.

The 22d New York, Col. Bartlett, preparatory to the review and reception to be held Feb. 19, will hold a regimental drill on Feb. 15.

The 7th New York will be reviewed in its armory by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast on Monday, Feb. 15.

At the annual meeting of the board of officers of the 9th Regt., N. G. N. Y., Capt. W. W. Marks was elected

treasurer and Lieut. J. F. Hendrickson, secretary. The date at first decided upon for the grand opening of the new armory has been changed. The event will be now celebrated on Monday evening, Feb. 22, by a review parade and reception. The Mayor, Armory Board and other prominent military men and officials will be invited. The committee in charge of the house warming are Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand, Maj. George A. Lorrigan, Capt. W. W. Marks, A. M. Tompkins, H. S. Poole and Q. M. G. B. Pratt. A spectacular concert by Contorno will follow a few days after the opening ceremonies.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Through the courtesy of Col. Greene of the 71st Regt., the members of the 1st Naval Battalion, New York, have been granted the use of the 71st armory on Saturday afternoon for rifle practice. The drills of the several divisions are being prosecuted with great success.

The Naval Brigade of Massachusetts will be represented at the Boston Athletic Association grounds, Saturday evening, Feb. 6, by the running team of four members, who will compete with a team from the 1st Regt. Inf. The games will take place in the Mechanics' Building, and a large delegation of the Boston divisions will be on hand to encourage their team to repeat the success of a year ago, when the two organizations met for the first time.

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PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELAWARE RIVER.
—U. S. Engineer Office, 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in channel through Dan Baker Shoal and Duck Creek Flats, Delaware River, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, February 17, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the Harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon, Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, January 16, 1897.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 2, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 2, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of stationery, mimeograph supplies, sheet copper, and copper tubes. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, January 28, 1897.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 16, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 16, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of brushes, kitchen utensils, knives, forks, spoons, enameled ware, upper deck fire hose, hose washers, tools, hardware, ship chandler stores, band and leg irons, mail pouches, chinaware, glassware, plated ware, electrical supplies, nautical instruments, wash deck hose, suction hose, rubber life belts, candlestands, ship and boat fenders, boat stores, drawing instruments, blank books, gymnasium supplies, mess cloths, bath tubs, water coolers, cooling trucks, Portland cement, padlocks, rubber mats, and cotton twine. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

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MARRIED.

DEAN-DANDY.—At Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3, 1897, Lieut. James Theodore Dean, 14th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Gen. Brooke, to Miss Mary Charlotte Dandy, daughter of Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A.

SOULE-DEANE.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1897, H. B. Soule, gunner, U. S. N., to Miss Jessie Eunice Deane.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At New York City, Jan. 25, 1897, in his 74th year, James Davis, father of Capt. T. F. Davis, 15th U. S. Inf.

FLINT.—At New London, Conn., Jan. 23, 1897, Anna Ursula Blanchard, mother of the wife of Maj. Eugene A. Bancroft, U. S. A.

KIRBY.—At Belleville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1897, Ethel, only child of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Kirby, and granddaughter of Maj. Emil Adam, U. S. A.

LEWIS.—At Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 20, Mrs. L. A. Lewis, mother of Mrs. Adams, wife of Maj. M. B. Adams, U. S. A.

LEGGITT.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1897, Mrs. J. S. Leggett, mother of the wife of Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 4th U. S. Art.

LYMAN.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1897, Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, U. S. N.

MACFARLAND.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1897, Mr. J. E. Macfarland, brother of Ensign H. G. Macfarland, U. S. N.

MEADE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1897, Col. George Meade, formerly Captain 1st U. S. Art., and son of the late Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade, U. S. A.

MCPARLIN.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 28, 1897, Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Henry McParlin, Col., U. S. A., retired.

READ.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1897, Martha Read, widow of William B. Read, who was a Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Art. during the War of 1812.

SMITH.—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1897, Brevet Maj. Gen. John Eugene Smith, Colonel U. S. A., retired, father of Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf.

SMITH.—At St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28, 1897, Brevet Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith, Colonel, U. S. A., retired.

STEVENSON.—At St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22, 1897, Gen. John Dunlap Stevenson, formerly Colonel 25th U. S. Inf.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Potomac River will be received here until 12 M., February 17, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Major, Engrs.

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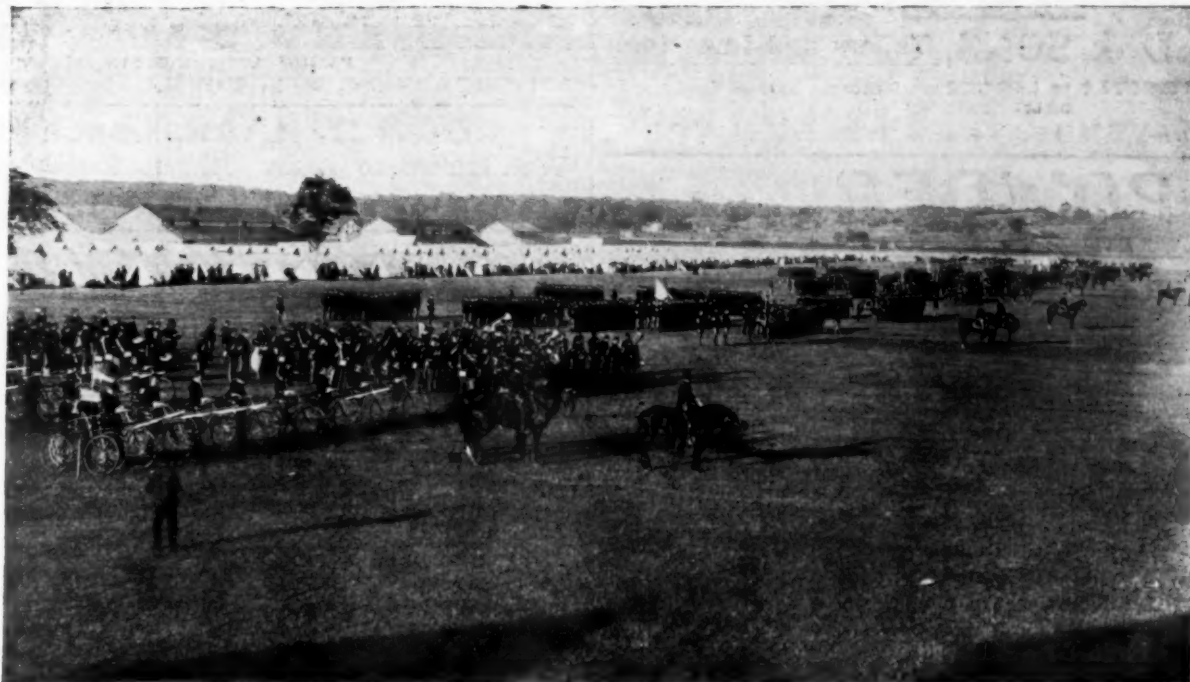
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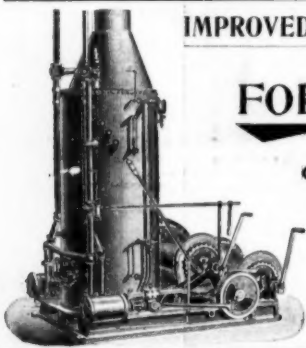
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